

The Church.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

VOLUME XIV., No. 3.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 15, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCLXXXIV.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Aug. 15	12th SUND. APT. TRIN. M. Kings 10. E. 18. Peter 3.	Acts 16. Peter 3.
M	" 16	M. Ezekiel 34. E. Dan. 1. Peter 4.	Acts 17. Peter 4.
T	" 17	M. " 2. Acts 19. E. " 3. Peter 5.	Acts 18. Peter 5.
W	" 18	M. " 4. Acts 19. E. " 5. Peter 1.	Acts 19. Peter 1.
T	" 19	M. " 6. Acts 20. E. " 7. Peter 2.	Acts 20. Peter 2.
F	" 20	M. " 8. Acts 21. E. " 9. Peter 3.	Acts 21. Peter 3.
S	" 21	M. Reclus. 21. Acts 22. E. " 22. John 1.	Acts 22. John 1.
F	" 22	M. Kings 19. Acts 23. E. " 23. John 2.	Acts 23. John 2.

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	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
	The Jew Bill.
	Ether Merie or the Nursery Maid.

Colonial.

APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 10th Aug., 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Honourable Francis Hincks, to be the Crown Member and Chairman of the Endowment Board of the University of Toronto, and Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

Angus Stuart Macdonald, of Cornwall, to be Clerk of the County Court of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, in place of George Anderson, Esq.

The Rev. Frederick Mack, to be an associate Member of the Board of Trustees, for Superintending the Grammar Schools of the United Counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton.

The Reverend Alexander Mann, to be an associate Member of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, August 5.

The Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrews Railway; the Bill to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Telegraph Association, were read a third time and passed.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly, stating that that House had passed a Bill regulating the period for shooting woodcocks, &c.; a Bill to regulate the time for receiving Land Scrip; a Bill to amend the law relating to Hawkers and Pedlars; a Bill to provide funds for defraying the costs of the Lunatic Asylum and other public buildings in Upper Canada; a Bill to regulate the repairing of roads within the limits of incorporated cities and towns; a Bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of three additional grammar schools in the County of York; a Bill to allow the members of the Agricultural Societies to be elected after the period fixed by law; a Bill to impose a duty on foreign reprints of British Copyright works; and a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the National profession in Lower Canada. They were each read for the first time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Another message was also received, stating that that House had also concurred in the Bill from the Legislative Council to prolong the period for the completion of Galt's Harbour.

The House met, but did not transact any business, in consequence of the non-arrival of Bills from the House of Assembly. It adjourned until 11 A.M. to-morrow.

Tuesday, August 6.

The Speaker read a letter from the Private Secretary, stating that it was His Excellency's intention to prorogue the House on Friday next, at 1 P.M.

A number of Bills were read a second time. Messages were received from the House of Assembly, stating that that House had passed a Bill to amend the Act to supply the City of Quebec with water; and a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada. Each Bill was read for the first and second time, and referred to a select committee.

Some discussions then arose on the second readings of different bills.

Messages were again received, stating that that House had passed a Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases; a Bill to improve the Harbour of Montreal; a Bill to provide for the more effectual administration of justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada; a Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada; a Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada; a Bill to protect from injury the Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province; a Bill to enable the Collectors of Local Taxes in Upper Canada to recover certain taxes due; a Bill to facilitate the holding of the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Lower Canada; and a Bill to alter the practice of Law in actions of Dower in Upper Canada. Each of

these Bills was read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

An Address was voted to His Excellency, requesting him to convey the thanks of the House to the Speaker of the New York Legislature, and to the Speakers of several other public bodies, for donations of books to the Library of this House.

The following Bills were brought up from the lower House, and read a first time:

A Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a Branch line to the town of Galt; and a Bill to authorise the formation of Companies for the management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada.

The House then adjourned until 11 A.M. to-morrow.

Wednesday, August 7, 11 A.M.

A Bill to provide the City of Quebec with water; a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada; a Bill to confirm certain rules in the Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada; a Bill to limit the time for receiving Land Scrip; a Bill to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars; a Bill to provide funds for defraying the costs of the Lunatic Asylum and other public buildings in Upper Canada; a Bill to provide for the repairing of roads in incorporated cities, towns, and villages in Upper Canada; a Bill to provide for the expenses of three grammar schools in the County of York; a Bill to alter the period for the election of Members in the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada; and a Bill to levy a duty on foreign reprints of British Copyright Works,—were each read a third time and passed.

Several Bills were read a second time.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating that the House had passed a Bill to amend the Act enabling the Road Trustees of Quebec to acquire certain roads; a Bill to establish Building Societies in Upper Canada; a Bill to fix the salaries of certain officers of Justice in Lower Canada; a Bill to amend the act regulating the County Courts of Upper Canada; a Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the management of the Montreal Savings' Bank; an Act to incorporate the Elgin Association for the moral improvement of coloured persons in Canada; a Bill to provide for the incorporation of the village of St. Hyacinthe. The first and last of these Bills were read for the first and second time and referred to Select Committees. The remainder were read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson gave notice that he should move at an early part of next Session, for copies of all Letters and Communications which may have passed between the Penitentiary Commissioners and the Government, bearing upon or relating to, the course pursued by the Commissioners in carrying on their enquiry into the management and condition of that Institution.

The House adjourned until 10 A.M. to-morrow (Thursday)

Thursday, August 8.

Debates arose on the Building Society, and Elgin Association Bills; after which they were both read a third time.

The following Bills were also read a third time and passed:—Toronto and Huron Railroad Bill; Prescott Railroad Bill; County Courts Bill; Salaries Bill; and Chartered Banks Bill.

Bills authorizing the raising and expenditure of certain sums, for the support of Her Majesty's Government, were received from the House of Assembly, and read a first time.

The Act to amend the Act to enable the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, was read a third time.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock, A.M. to-morrow.

Friday, August 9, 10 A.M.

A Bill to grant a supply; an Act to raise certain sums for the Public Service; a Bill to alter the appropriation of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada; a Bill relating to Building Societies; a Bill relating to Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada; a Bill to amend the Law relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada; a Bill to provide for the continuation of certain acts which are about to expire; a Bill to correct certain errors in the Municipal Bill of Upper Canada; a Bill to vest the Cobourg Harbour in the Municipal Corporation of Cobourg; a Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned prejudicial to Agriculture; were each read a second and third time and passed.

The House then adjourned till 10 A.M. to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 5th Aug., 10 A.M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, on the 27th July, 1850.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the House went into Committee, to consider of ways and means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty;—the Committee to sit again in the afternoon sitting.

Among the Bills read a third time and passed were the following:

An engrossed Bill to provide funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works may hereafter be released from such control, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and support of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year 1849, was read the third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Boulton proposed a motion of some length on the Lunatic Asylum in the matter of Dr. Park.

Mr. Speaker declined receiving the Motion, stating that it was not parliamentary, or in order, being prefaced all through; neither was it in accordance with the Notice given, or in the shape of an Address.

An engrossed Bill for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, was read the third time, amended at the table and passed.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General or Quarterly Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act for the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, and to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence within the Port of Montreal, was read a third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to alter the Practice of the Law in actions of Dower in Upper Canada, was read a third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases, was read the third time and passed.

After some other business the House went into Committee on the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

Tuesday, August 6, 10 A.M.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter received by him:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 6th August, 1850.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, that it is His Excellency's intention, should the state of the public business permit, to prorogue the Session of the Legislature on Friday next, the 9th instant, at one o'clock, P.M.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

R. BACON,
Governor's Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker of
The Legislative Assembly.

Three petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Among other proceedings, the Bill to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof,—was amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

The Bill to assign fixed annual salaries to certain officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices, was amended in Committee, to be reported at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Council, with a Bill of their own, intitled "An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada," which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

An engrossed Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada, was read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the town of Galt, was read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to amend the Act, intitled "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company," without any amendment.

The Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, was considered in Committee; further consideration thereof to-morrow.

An engrossed Bill to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases, was read the third time and passed.

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Aug., 7, 10 A.M.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Elgin Association, for the settlement and moral improvement of the Colored Population of Canada, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Lower Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof, was read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, with a Bill of their own, intitled "An Act to confirm certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Courts of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada, &c."

The Report of the Committee of Supply was again taken up and some resolutions passed.

Hon. Mr. Hincks presented the Annual Report of the Provincial Penitentiary for 1849.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin introduced a Bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture in the succession to real estate held in fee simple or for the life of another in Upper Canada, and to provide for the division thereof amongst such of the relatives of the last proprietor, as may best accord with the relative claims of such parties to consideration in the division thereof;—second reading to-morrow.

An engrossed Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between Bytown and Prescott, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled, "An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association," was read the third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the House went into Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, and passed the following Resolutions, which were reported, and agreed to:—

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of one hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and forty-eight pounds three shillings and tenpence currency, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, not otherwise appropriated.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds four shillings and seven pence currency, be granted out of the Jesuits' Estates Fund.

3. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty the sum of one hundred and eighty seven thousand five hundred and seventy-three pounds fourteen shillings and three pence currency, be raised by Debentures, for the service of the year 1850.

4. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of thirty thousand pounds currency, be raised by Debentures, on the security of the Upper Canada Building Fund.

Hon. Mr. Hincks then introduced a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the years 1849 and 1850, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

And also, a Bill for raising on the credit of the Funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the Public Service, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province, was amended in Committee; to be reported to-morrow.

Notice being taken that there was no Quorum, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House for want of a Quorum.

Thursday, August 8, 10 A.M.

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine presented,—Return to an Address of 4th June last, for a Statement of all claims made to the Commissioners appointed under the Rebellion Losses Act of last Session, and other information relating to the said Commission.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the two following Bills, with amendments:—

Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada;

Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada; And also, with a Bill of their own, intitled, "An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad;" which was read for the first time.

An engrossed Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the years 1849 and 1850, was read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company, with an amendment.

An engrossed Bill to repeal the enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund arising in Upper Canada, to the support of certain specified Institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally, was read the third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned till 4 P.M.

One petition was brought up.

Returns to various addresses were presented.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Robinson, the engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled, "An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad," was ordered to be read a second time this day.

The Amendments made in Committee, to the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada, were reported and agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. DeMez, an address was voted to His Excellency, for a Warrant in favor of the Clerk of the House, for sixteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-four pounds, nineteen shillings and one penny, Currency, on account of the Contingencies of this House.

The Public Works Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Friday, August 9, 11 A.M.

One petition was brought up.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a General Statement of the Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada, from the period of the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the end of the year 1849;—to be printed.

After some other business had been disposed of the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, and after some time spent therein the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

VISIT OF THE CITIZENS OF BUFFALO TO TORONTO.

The Mayor, on behalf of the people of Buffalo, having accepted the invitation of the members of the Legislature and the Corporation to visit Toronto...

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of Buffalo. On behalf of the citizens of Toronto, I beg leave most cordially to welcome you to our city...

It will be a very delightful result of the interchange of courtesies between the people of two neighbouring cities...

The visitors were then placed in carriages which took up the line in the North American Hotel...

The afternoon was far spent ere the guests were safely deposited in their quarters, and all thoughts were turned on preparing for the grand ball...

The interior of the centre building, on the first floor, has two large public rooms, and two subordinate offices...

The Ball.—The Patriot says, the ceiling of the St. Lawrence Hall was entirely covered with blue and white...

Shortly before ten, His Excellency the Governor General, the Countess of Elgin and others entered the hall...

About one o'clock the company began to move towards the supper room, which was laid in the Council Chamber of the City Hall...

The Supper.—At the upper end of the spacious chamber, on a dais, a table was placed to which his Worship the Mayor of Toronto, who presided, led Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine...

After supper the Mayor began to address the Assembly. He stated that in making the attention of the ladies and gentlemen present, it was not his purpose to detain them with long speeches...

After supper the Mayor began to address the Assembly. He stated that in making the attention of the ladies and gentlemen present, it was not his purpose to detain them with long speeches...

Indignity or disrespect towards him to-day, as would be an ardent supporter. This was an amiable exhibition of the loyalty of the American people...

The Mayor said, that he intended to offer them but one more toast and that was par excellence, the toast of the evening. It was, "Our Guests—the Mayor and Citizens of Buffalo."

The Mayor of Buffalo then rose amidst the most deafening cheers, and said, Mr. Mayor, Hon. Ladies and Gentlemen, and citizens, accept of my thanks for this most highly honourable visit...

The company then withdrew to the Ball-room, and the dancing was kept up till a late hour. On the following day, Friday, there was a grand review of the 71st Regiment...

The Governor's Fare.—In the afternoon the Governor General and Countess of Elgin gave a grand fete champetre to the guests of the city...

His Excellency next gave "The President of the United States" introducing the toast with a few remarks complimentary to Mr. Fillmore...

His Excellency then gave in a most humorous speech, "The Ladies of Buffalo!" We need not say that His Excellency is most happy in his off-hand speeches...

His Excellency next gave "The City of Buffalo," and in a very humorous vein hit off the difficulties which the Welland exhibition encountered on its attempt to reach Buffalo...

Several English vessels were wrecked. Two British brigs were wrecked at St. Kitts, and the crews, numbering twenty-six souls, were drowned.

The hurricane which occurred at the West Indies, in July, and reported in brief by Capt. Byson, of the brig David, at Boston, on the 1st inst., was very severe.

The ship Andover, of New York, while lying outside of the western part of the harbour, discharging her cargo of ballast, dragged her anchors two miles or more by the severity of the storm...

It is thought that many vessels have been wrecked, from the fragments of chests, furniture, &c., found near the island. Several lives were lost in the harbour.

Accounts from Antigua, St. Kitts, &c., state that they had the hurricane equally severe. The J. W. Blodgett was near the island on the 11th and 12th, but felt none of the hurricane.

Accounts from St. Kitts and Antigua state, that large quantities of salt have been swept away by the inundations.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1849-1850.

The Foreign Committee, in submitting their fifteenth Annual Report to the Board of Missions, have reason for devout gratitude, that notwithstanding some trials, the Missions of the Church under their care are, in general, acquiring stability...

FINANCES.—Although the receipts of the past year have not equalled those of the two preceding, in consequence of some extraordinary specific benefactions made during the latter, yet the contributions from usual sources have been sufficient to prevent embarrassment...

AGENCIES, &c.—No salaried agencies have been employed during the year; and, in accordance with an intimation in their report of last year, arrangements which were unavoidably delayed, have recently been made...

EPHAPHY COLLECTION.—The Foreign Committee made their third annual application to the Church at the last Epiphany season.

The receipts for the last Financial year, from all sources, have amounted to... \$34,800 79. The Expenditures for the same period, 15th June, 1849 to 15th June, 1850, to... \$32,404 17.

There is a balance in the Treasury of... \$3,709 94 of which \$3,000 will be needed for goods purchased for the annual shipment to the African Mission, closed on Saturday last, the 14th June, per brig Lowder...

The Committee proceed to notice the condition of the several stations under their charge.

ATHENS.—The Rev. J. H. Hill, Missionary; Mrs. Hill, Miss Baldwin, Assistants. Several Greek Teachers. It is now nineteen years since the same labourers engaged in it commenced their benevolent work at Athens...

"Gospel principles, Gospel truth, Gospel precepts—these," writes the Missionary, "formed, as they still do, the basis of all our teaching. These were instilled into the minds of our first pupils, who were then children from four to eight years of age, and many of whom are now the parents of scores of children under our care at present."

"On the day of our examination, (which was the anniversary of our arrival in Athens,) there were no less than eight mothers, who had been our pupils, listening with tears of delight to the recitations of their children in the same place where they themselves had been taught, as they remarked, 'all they knew.'"

she lay her little son when he was born.—Ans. In a manger, because there was no room for him in the inn. Ques. Who were keeping watch over their flocks?—Ans. Shepherds. Ques. What sweet sounds did these shepherds hear from heaven?—Ans. Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace; good will towards men.

Upon this the children rose and sang some verses in English, of an old Christmas Carol, of which the following is the first stanza:

How blest with more than woman's bliss was she, the espoused maid, And Virgin Mother, when she saw upon her bosom laid, Her first-born Son! and gazed on Him, with meek, adoring eye, His Sire, the Holy Spirit's might—the power of God, Most High!

"These children then received their gifts, as rewards for good and obedient conduct."

"I will next conduct you where we led those friends whom we had invited to be present on this joyous occasion, to the next highest department, consisting of pupils of more advanced age. Here another catechetical lesson was recited in Greek, having reference to the incarnation of our Saviour. The answers to the questions were mostly in Scriptural language; the passages, both chapter and verse, being distinctly quoted. After this, that beautiful passage in Isaiah, ix. 6.—'For unto us a child is born, &c.—was sung in Greek, to a beautiful piece of music, and admirably harmonized four voices. The effect of this music upon the audience was very pleasing."

"We next proceeded to Miss Baldwin's room, which contains more than fifty poor girls, all of them old pupils, who had learned their letters in the school."

"Next followed the Lancasterian School, and then our large Infant School, for promiscuous scholars, and where only Greek is taught. It contains two hundred and seventy children. Eighty-three copies of the Scriptures, and twelve copies of the 'Dairyman's Daughter,' besides other gifts, were distributed in this school. The exercises here were such as are usual in infant schools—reading the Scriptures, reciting infant school hymns, and singing. In all the schools, we have two hundred and twenty six readers."

"Our friends retired, expressing themselves highly gratified with the results. In a letter dated 10th May last, the Missionary thus refers to the influence which the Mission School at Athens has exerted in promoting a knowledge of Scriptural truth:

"A large class of Bible Christians has been formed in these schools, consisting of some thousands, who are now dispersed over every part of Greece—and who can calculate their influence as Mothers?—(for most of those who were our earliest pupils are married and settled in life.) We have just completed the Nineteenth year of our residence in Greece, and have entered upon our Twentieth. What a long period to look back upon, and how much responsibility does it involve! May it be found that we have not laboured in vain, nor spent our strength for naught!"

"We have passed through a winter of uncommon severity, and there has been much suffering among the lower classes. The injury done to the country by the loss of many thousand of the olive trees of Attica and of the extensive orange and lemon plantations, is enormous. Within the memory of man, it was never known that the olive tree was injured by any degree of cold known in this climate. But this year, the whole of the extensive and well-known Attic Grove has perished."

"Our schools, too, suffered from the inclemency of the weather, and never was the attendance of the pupils so much interrupted as during the first three months of the year. The beautiful season of spring has at length arrived and brought with it our usual regular number of between four and five hundred. The preparation of the interesting young persons for the intelligent and devout celebration of the festival of Easter, was this year peculiarly interesting, from the increased intelligence and the improvement they have made in the knowledge of the Scriptures. The solemn transactions which attended the Crucifixion of our Saviour, were read and committed to memory by many who, last year, were only capable of listening to them as recounted and read to them. They had not then the capacity of reading the word of God themselves. Others, again, had made sufficient progress to comprehend the connection between the Old and New Covenants. To these it was interesting to point out the fulfilment of the types of the former, in all that related to Him to whom all the Prophets gave witness, and all these types pointed. They could now perfectly understand the connection between the Paschal Lamb of the Jewish Passover and 'the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.' To others, more advanced, the mysterious book of prophecy was partially laid open; and it was with peculiar pleasure we marked the aptness of some in explaining the obscure intimations of prophecy, as illustrated by the light of the Gospel. In reading the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, the question was asked, 'What is meant by the expression 'He shall see of the travail of His soul, and be satisfied.' And the reply was, 'the travail of His soul points out the sufferings of our Lord, especially His agony in the Garden, and the reward of those sufferings with which He shall be satisfied will be, in bringing many sons and daughters to righteousness—namely all those who shall believe in Him to the saving of their souls.'"

"One great object we always have in view in our instructions, is to spiritualize, as much as possible, the observance and rites which we have in common with them. The Greeks, like all the orientals, are much attached to a symbolical religion, and too apt to rest in the form of Godliness without feeling much of the power of it. The season of Easter has afforded us another fit opportunity of improving their minds in the great doctrines of Christ crucified, and of justification by faith, and of enforcing those practical duties which are incumbent upon them as members of Christ's Church."

"Nature and purpose of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, we carefully teach them from the New Testament. Everything is illustrated in as simple a manner as possible from the Scriptures, and it is quite remarkable how conversant the greater part of them are with the book of God. We teach them that there are two classes of recipients of the Lord's Supper, as explained by St. Paul to the Corinthians, and that all who partake are not, as a matter of course, partakers of the Lord's body (as in the case of Judas.) Hence, they are taught the necessity of self-examination, and of repentance and confession to God, the nature of which is explained from the history and experience of David. The 51st Psalm is pointed out as a proper form of confession and prayer for a repentant sinner, and each phrase of it carefully examined."

"This is a concise summary of the course pursued by us throughout the year, which I have illustrated by reference to the recent seasons of Passion Week and Easter. We cannot be too grateful for the privilege

we enjoy of leading so many minds to the investigation and intelligent understanding of the truths necessary to Salvation; and we feel, too, that in thus watering others, we ourselves are watered."

The special receipts for the Mission at Athens, have amounted to \$1,150 18.

A specific contribution was made to the Benevolent Fund of the Mission, called the "Bread Fund," amounting to \$156, which has been separately remitted.

In addition to the contributions which passed through the treasury, a remittance of \$510 was made by friends in Baltimore, and in Howard District, Md., who had been deeply interested by a personal examination made by some of their members of the Mission at Athens.

The expenditures for the year have been \$3,650 and \$1,000 remitted on account of the next financial year.

From our English Files.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10. MARRIAGE BILL.

Mr. Walpole opposed the third reading of this measure, as one utterly subversive of the best interests of society, and tending to destroy the confidence and security, the happiness and peace of many families in this country.

After referring to the general prohibition of these marriages by all Christendom for fifteen Centuries, Mr. Walpole turned to the social questions involved:—

"He believed that the change in the law was advocated on three distinct grounds:—1. That all marriages ought to be free; 2. That the prohibition of marriage with a wife's sister was an undue restraint on religious liberty; 3. That by allowing these marriages, they gave the orphans of a family better protection in the person of the sister of their deceased mother than they were otherwise likely to have; and 4. That so many of these marriages had been contracted while the law was in its present state, that it could no longer be maintained, and therefore they were bound to repeal it. Now, with regard to the first of these considerations, he would ask what they meant when they talked of liberty and freedom? Did they mean that higher liberty which a man enjoyed only through the restraining influences of Christianity, or did they mean that lower kind of liberty which a man enjoyed in his natural state, when he chose to make laws for himself and to act upon them? Did they mean that rational freedom which upheld law, because it was law; or did they mean that daring, proud, and rebellious spirit which would pluck the flower of the forbidden tree, simply because it was forbidden? If they once established this lower system of liberty, he was sure they would be the first to condemn the fruits which resulted from it. The liberty for which he contended was that combination of freedom and restriction which curbed the passions and checked the desires of mankind by the restraining influences of law. And he wished to know, if they were to alter this law, how they were to stop there? Why should they continue the prohibitions which forbade a man to marry his wife's niece, or his wife's aunt, or his wife's daughter? or why the same indulgence was not to be granted to a woman that was here allowed to man? And yet he would venture to say, that if a bill were introduced, allowing a man to marry his brother's widow, they would be the first to resist it. He must contend, therefore, that the plea of liberty did not avail them at all. With regard to the second ground for change—that the orphans of a family would be more cared for by their aunt than by a stranger stepmother, he must remark that that argument cut both ways; and that on examining into the subject, where there was one man who desired the aunt of his children to watch over his children in the capacity of a stepmother, there were twenty who desired their children to be protected by their aunts in their natural capacity. But once change the law—that would no longer be so; for there was an instinctive feeling of propriety in the breast of a female which taught her that she must not remain under the roof with a single man whom she might marry. The orphan children would, therefore, be deprived of the aunts protection; but the mischief would not be confined to the death of the wife. It would operate tenfold more severely during her lifetime. If this were changed there would be a complete change in all our social and domestic habits. The husband would be constrained to keep watch over the growth of his own brotherly feelings—the wife would advise her own sister to keep at a distance from her husband, as in the best and holiest affections would be checked in their growth, would wither and decay, for if they should find an outlet, or be suspected of doing so, in unhalloved desires, or in the bitter draught of jealousy. If they were to regard the interests of the child, he implored them to remember what ought to be forgotten, that the conduct of the step-mother had become proverbial, and that especially if a first marriage followed on the marriage, the children of the first marriage, instead of finding a guardian in the step-mother, find her interests wrapped up in her own. With regard to the third argument—that the law had already been too frequently violated that was untenable, he maintained that that was the reason for which they ought to change any law. And, further, he would entreat them to weigh the evidence on which the facts of its frequent violation rested. There were forty-one witnesses examined, witnesses entirely unexceptionable? Ten of these were paid agents, fifteen of them were interested witnesses, having either contracted these marriages themselves, or being related to persons who had; then there were ten Clergymen of England, only three of the opinions of the men, who affected to represent ministers to present the opinions of the various dissenting bodies, and one (Dr. Wiseman) to represent the Roman Catholic Church. He did not think, their opinions were to latter witnesses might be held as settling the question, or even as representing the churches to which they belonged. It was further stated in the report of the commission, that since 1835, 1,568 of these marriages had been contracted. His hon. friend the member for the University of Oxford had analysed these marriages, and he found that 1,400 of these marriages had been placed among the middle classes, 106 among the upper ranks, and 50 among the lower. And yet they said this was a poor man's affair. If ever there was a bill brought forward by a poor man's bill, it was this—(cheer)—and Mr. Walpole. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He trusted the justice of the people, that they would even at the eleventh hour reject this bill, which he had day three months ago replied, urging that, as it was allowed, there

the Levitical decrees, the safest course would be to leave the doubts to be solved by individual conscience. Mr. Duncan McNeil, and Mr. Fox Maule supported the amendment; Colonel Thompson and Mr. Aunsey, supported the bill. The latter member was approaching dangerously near to the hour of six, when a friend reminded him of the clock, and he sat down. The house divided on the question whether the word "now" should be left out, for the purpose of inserting the words "this day three months;" the division was, 144 to 13; majority 10 for retaining the word "now," so the bill was read a third time. A clause exempting Scotland was thrown out on the motion to read it a second time, by 137 to 190. It was now six o'clock, and the house adjourned without passing the bill. Thursday, July 11.

Mr. Stuart Wortley moved that this bill do pass.—Mr. Goulburn, said he was not disposed to offer any further opposition to this bill. After a few words from Col. Sibthorp, objecting to the late hour at which the motion was brought on, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The other orders were then disposed of and the house adjourned.

MEMOIR OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, the Prince whose lamented decease has plunged the Royal Family into mourning, was the tenth child, and the seventh and youngest son, of King George III. and Queen Charlotte. He was born on the 24th of February, 1774, and had, therefore, completed his 76th year. The early boyhood of the Prince was spent chiefly at Kew, under the care of Dr. Hughes and Mr. Cookson. As early as the year 1786, being then in his thirteenth year, he was entered, with his two elder brothers, the King of Hanover, and the late Duke of Sussex, at the University of Göttingen, where the celebrated classical scholar Heyne, was his Latin Master. In 1789 he received, while abroad, an appointment as Ensign in the British army, and in 1793 he was engaged in active service with his brother, the late Duke of York, before Dunkirk, when he narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the French as a prisoner of war, and received no less than nine wounds. Having returned to England in September of the same year, he obtained, in the following year, 1794, the rank of Colonel, and in 1798, that of Lieutenant General. In the year 1801 he was created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron of Calloden, and obtained a seat in the House of Lords; and in 1802, he was made a Privy Councillor.

When, in 1803, the Electorate of Hanover was menaced by French invasion, the Duke of Cambridge was sent over, with the rank of General, to take the command of the defensive army, which consisted of 8,000 Germans and 6,000 English. This force being utterly insufficient to protect the country, the Duke issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants to rise en masse, and promising to place himself at their head, and personally to share all the dangers and hardships of the war. The Hanoverians, however, whose spirit was too much tainted by the infection of revolutionary ideas, did not respond to this patriotic call; and his Royal Highness, foreseeing the impossibility of making a successful resistance, solicited and obtained leave to return to England. On his departure from Hanover the command of the army devolved upon Count Walmoden, who was soon after forced to capitulate, and to surrender the City of Hanover and the Electoral Palace to Marshal Mortier. After having been for several years the theatre of war, occupied alternately by the Prussians and the French, and for a short time incorporated in the kingdom of Westphalia, Hanover was at last, in 1813, in consequence of the reverses of Napoleon, delivered in foreign invasion, and the government of it committed to the Duke of Cambridge, now raised to the rank of British Field Marshal. At the settlement of Europe by the Congress of Vienna, Hanover was raised to the rank of a kingdom, and the Duke of Cambridge took the title of Viceroy, which he retained until the death of King William IV., when the kingdom of Hanover was separated from the British Crown, passing, by succession in the male line, to the Duke of Cumberland, as the eldest surviving son of George III.

While the Duke was filling this important position, the melancholy death of the Princess Charlotte, in 1817, rendered the marriage of the younger sons of George III, an object of anxious concern to their Royal mother, with whose full approbation the Duke of Cambridge solicited the hand of the Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, third daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who was then in her twenty-first year. The marriage ceremony was performed at Cassel, on the 7th of May, and afterwards in London on the 1st of June, 1818. By the Duchess, who survives him, his Royal Highness leaves issue: 1. Prince George William Frederick Charles, K.G., G.C.H., and G.C.M.G., a Major-General in the army, General Commanding in the Dublin district, and Colonel of the 17th Lancers; born at Hanover on the 26th of March, 1810; 2. Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa; born at Hanover on the 19th of July, 1822, and married, on the 29th of June, 1843, to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz; and 3. Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, born at Hanover, the 27th of November, 1833.

During his twenty-four years' administration of the kingdom of Hanover, his late Royal Highness gained the personal respect and affection of the people of that country in a remarkable degree. His government was characterized by an enlightened system of policy, well calculated to heal the evil effects of twenty years' war and change. As early as the 13th of December, 1813, he declared in the speech with which he opened the first Assembly of the Hanoverian States, after the restoration of the Electorate to the King of Great Britain, that his intention, and that of his Royal brother the Prince Regent, was, to assimilate the Hanoverian Legislature to the British Parliament. In the same spirit from which this declaration flowed, he took great pains to consolidate the newly established constitutional Government, and to introduce a variety of useful reforms into the institutions of the country. The even and peaceful tenor of his rule suffered a short interruption from the effects produced upon neighbouring nations by the French Revolution of 1830. The seat of the mischief was the University of Göttingen, where, in the early part of 1831, the students raised the standard of rebellion, and for a time succeeded in driving the British troops from the city. The measures taken by the Royal Duke on this occasion were at once a temperate and decisive character. The University was closed for a time, the Hanoverian students being commanded to return to their respective homes, and foreign students ordered to quit the kingdom; and all the parties who had been concerned in the insurrection, were warned of the determination of the Viceroy, to put it down by the strong arm of military power. The result was that on opening the session of the Legislature on the 7th of March, 1831, his Royal Highness was enabled to congratulate

the Chambers upon the restoration of order and of peace, which suffered no further interruption during the remainder of his administration. When, six years after, on the demise of William IV., the accession of the present King of Hanover put an end to his Vice-Royalty, the Duke of Cambridge took away with him the sincere regard, and the universal good will, of the people over whose destinies he had presided for nearly a quarter of a century.

After his return to England from the Viceregal Court at Hanover, his Royal Highness took an active personal interest in military affairs at home. He had been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards as early as 1865; to which in 1829 the Colonelcy of the 60th, or King's Royal Rifles, had been added. With that determination to do his duty in every position, which was so marked a trait in the Duke's character, he made monthly inspections of the corps under his command, paying more especial attention to the condition of the privates and non-commissioned officers; and with the kindness of heart which was no less natural to him, he often interposed his good offices, in cases of offence against the discipline of the army, for the mitigation of the sentence of a Court-martial, especially with a view to the reformation of the offender. The soldiers' widow and orphans had in him, as formerly in his Royal brother the Duke of York, a warm-hearted and liberal friend and patron; and at the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea he was almost a weekly visitor. At the recent celebration of the jubilee of the Coldstream Guards, his Royal Highness, with his accustomed condensation and kindness of feeling, sat down among the non-commissioned officers and privates, and gratified them not a little by partaking with them of their humble fare.

Throughout the whole of his career, the Duke of Cambridge carefully abstained from all political partisanship. After his first return to England from Hanover in 1793, an attempt was made to draw him into the Whig confederacy of which Fox, Sheridan, and the Duchess of Devonshire pulled the wires, and in which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sussex played so conspicuous a part. The good sense of the young Prince however, combined with his strong filial affection, did not permit him to place himself in the false position of opposing his Royal Father, and he gave his uniform support to Mr. Pitt's Administration. At a subsequent period, he showed his good sense and good feeling by keeping aloof from all active participation in the proceedings against Queen Caroline. On the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill of 1829, he gave no vote, though he afterwards supported the increase of the grant to Maynooth College. Neither did he take any part in the political conflict which terminated in the enactment of the Reform Bill in 1834. To the introduction of Jews into Parliament, however, he gave, on religious grounds, his uniform and decided opposition. The last occasion on which he raised his voice in the Legislature, was again in the interest of religion, during the debate on the Bishop of London's Ecclesiastical Appeals Bill, when his Royal Highness expressed his deep regret that he found himself constrained, contrary to his usual practice, and under the influence of conscientious convictions, to vote against Her Majesty's Government, and to give his support to the demand for a partial restoration of the Church, contemplated by the Bill, with a view to the maintenance of her faith.

The most prominent and the most useful feature in the public character of the Duke of Cambridge, was the readiness and constancy with which he accorded his patronage to charitable institutions, and was far from being confined to the occupancy of the chair at their anniversaries and festivals. On the contrary, his Royal Highness was himself a liberal contributor to the funds for which, on those occasions, he so effectually pleaded, with an eloquence more forcible than that of oratory, the eloquence of hearty good-will. Nor did he shrink from personal exertion, when upon some special emergency, such as the necessitous condition of any charity, or the existence of internal dissensions among the managers, the interposition of his authority appeared likely to answer a good purpose. In cases of the latter kind, especially, he not unfrequently stepped in, and by his knowledge of business, his prudent management, and firm determination to uphold the right, not a little surprised those who might have viewed him in no other light than as a pleasant and affable Chairman. Two of the Metropolitan Hospitals in particular, have at a comparatively recent date been greatly indebted to their Royal Patron's interference in their affairs, by which they were saved from the pernicious effects of faction in the management, and of professional rivalry among the officers.

The liberal and enlightened patronage which charitable institutions of all kinds received at the hands of his Royal Highness, was extended to literary and scientific institutions. King's College, London, more especially, has lost in him a warm friend and active supporter. The higher class of musical societies in the metropolis enjoyed no small share of his favour; the Duke himself being a skilful performer on the violin, and possessed of considerable taste and knowledge of the art. To professional artists of respectable character he showed much personal kindness, and in case of need gave them still more substantial proofs of his good-will.

The private life and character of his Royal Highness were distinguished by the most stainless purity, not only during his maturer years, but from his earliest youth. At the hands of his Royal Father he obtained the praise rarely earned, either in his exalted station or in the humbler ranks of society, that in no one occasion his conduct had caused a moment's uneasiness to his parents. And now at the close of an unblemished life, spent in the exercise of active benevolence, and in the practice of every social virtue, he has at last "come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season," he will be followed to his tomb by the respectful and affectionate remembrance of a grateful community, and his name will descend to posterity, enshrined in love and reverence, among the benefactors of his kind, and the most generous and popular of Princes.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.—One of the most surprising circumstances attending the creation of railways, is the amount of capital which, within a limited period, has been expended in their construction and equipment. According to the calculations supplied in a work before us, there were in operation at the commencement of 1849, in different parts of the globe, a total length of 18,636 miles of railway, on which a capital of £368,567,000 had been actually expended. Besides this, it is estimated that there were at the same epoch, in progress of construction, a further extent of 7,829 miles, the cost of which, when completed, would be £144,750,000. Thus, when these latter lines shall have been brought into operation, the population of Europe and the United States (for it is there only that railways have made any progress) will have completed, within the period of less than a quarter of a century, 26,465 miles of railway; that is to say, a greater length than would entirely surround the globe, at a cost of

above five hundred millions! To accomplish this stupendous work, human industry must have appropriated, out of its annual savings, twenty millions sterling for twenty-five successive years! Of this prodigious investment, the small spot of the globe which we inhabit has had a share, which will form not the least striking fact in her history. Of the total length of railways in actual operation in all parts of the globe, twenty-seven miles in every hundred are in the United Kingdom! But the proportion of the entire amount of capital expended on the railways of the world, fifty-four pounds in every hundred, and of the capital to be expended on those in progress, sixty-eight pounds in every hundred, are appropriated to British railways!—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE GREAT MEETING ON THE GORHAM CASE.

It is with feelings of sincere congratulation that we direct the attention of our readers to the report of the long-talked-of meeting on the pressing grievances of the Church, which was yesterday held at St. Martin's Hall. Whatever apprehensions may have been entertained as to the advisability of the step, as an exposition of the sense of the Church in the present emergency, there can now be no question in the minds of any who were present at the gathering, that it has proved a powerful and effective expression of deep and earnest feeling. Few, perhaps, even amongst its most sanguine supporters, had ventured to hope that any body of men gathered together with hearts stirred to the lowest depths, on a subject of vital interest, with feelings which had been pent up for many months without any opportunity of vent, could have exercised the self-restraint and Christian moderation exhibited by the meeting, or rather meetings, of yesterday. We believe it to be a fact unprecedented in the annals of this country. We hail it as a most hopeful commencement of the momentous struggle which was inaugurated, as it were, on that occasion, that so large an assembly, congregated from all parts of the country for the purpose of recording their deliberate opinion of the propositions contained in the various resolutions there submitted to them, should have refrained from all demonstrations of sympathy with the sentiments of the various speakers, which touched the most sensitive chords in their own hearts, strung to such a pitch as to vibrate to the slightest touch. In fact, it partook more of the character of a solemn synodical assembly, than of a public meeting, in the ordinary sense of the word. The early Communion and Matin Service was an appropriate commencement, and the Evening an appropriate termination of such a meeting; and we feel the utmost confidence that the righteous claim for the ancient and inalienable liberties of the Church, urged in the temper and spirit manifested, must be ultimately, and we will hope speedily, triumphant. It may be well for those who would debar the Church from all regular and authorized methods of uttering her voice to deprecate such meetings as irregular; and the natural consequence of such a course is, to endeavour to weaken their influence and to underrate their importance; but we feel assured that the deep, and earnest, and determined front exhibited by the many hundreds of clergy and laity yesterday assembled, must exercise an influence in the country which no Government will long dare to resist.

July 23, 1850, will be an epoch in the Church's history to which the memories of her faithful children will ever revert with feelings of deep and heartfelt thankfulness, whatever trials may yet await her, however severe may be the conflict through which she has to pass; and the champions of the Church's faith, while labouring in the very fire for the maintenance of her doctrines, will be cheered and comforted by the recollection of that deep and devout spirit of loyal and religious earnestness that breathed not more in the addresses of the speakers, lay and clerical, than in the dutiful and self-denying suppression of all ebullition of feeling that distinguished this meeting from all similar demonstrations. The pulse of the meeting was felt only in the prayers with which it was commenced, and in the upward movements of the hands that expressed concurrence in the various resolutions proposed, and that pulse was the demonstration of a life and energy that can accomplish all that the Church can dare.

The following documents were adopted by the meeting:—

PART I.—Whereas, upon an appeal by the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham against the sentence of the Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury, it has been declared by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, in contradiction to the judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court, "That the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England; and further, that Mr. Gorham ought not to have been refused institution to the Vicarage of Bramford Speke;—

AND WHEREAS the Reverend G. C. Gorham, being presented to the Vicarage of Bramford Speke, and also published:—

"Efficacy of Baptism," p. 83.—"That no Spiritual Grace is conveyed in Baptism except to WORTHY RECIPIENTS; and" (that) "as Infants are by nature unworthy recipients, being born in sin and the children of wrath, they cannot receive any benefit from Baptism, except there shall have been a prevenient act of grace to make them worthy;"—

herein declaring Original Sin (the remission of which is a prevenient effect of Baptism,) to be a bar to the due reception of Baptism;—

AND WHEREAS the said G. C. Gorham, in accepting the Church's statement that "Infants who are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin are undoubtedly saved," holds and has published:—

(p. 85).—"That they must have been regenerated by an act of grace prevenient to their Baptism in order to make them worthy recipients of that sacrament;"—

AND MOREOVER (p. 86), that "the new nature must have been possessed by those who receive baptism rightly;" and therefore possessed BEFORE the seal was affixed;"

(p. 113).—"That faith, and that filial state, though clearly to be ascribed to God, was given to the worthy recipient BEFORE Baptism and not in Baptism;"

(p. 197).—"As Faith must PRECEDE beneficial Baptism, and as Justification is invariably consequent on Faith, therefore Justification also PRECEDES beneficial Baptism, and cannot be equivalent to it;"

thereby declaring that the gifts of Regeneration, Adoption, Remission of Sin, and Justification, which the Catholic Church—and in its own—has ever taught, and does teach to be given by God, in and by the Sacrament of Baptism, are given before Baptism, upon some prevenient act of grace, whereof Baptism, and the Church are wholly silent.

AND WHEREAS the doctrine of the Church of England is declared as follows:—

1st. In the NICENE CREED.—I acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins."

2dly. In her TWO FORMS OF MINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BAPTISM OF INFANTS—wherein the Priest, having baptized the child with water, in the name of the FATHER, and of the SON, and of the HOLY GHOST, thus speaks—In the Public Form—"Seeing now, dearly beloved Brethren, that this child is regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church;" In the Private Form—"Seeing now, dearly beloved Brethren, that this child is BY BAPTISM regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church;" and, moreover, in the previous certification by the Minister, who saith—"This child, being born in original sin, and in the wrath of God, is now, by the laver of Regeneration in Baptism, received into the number of the children of God and heirs of everlasting life; for our Lord Jesus Christ doth not deny His grace and mercy unto such Infants, but most lovingly doth call them unto Him." And again, in both Forms—"We yield Thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant with Thy Holy Spirit, to receive him for thine own child by adoption, and to incorporate him into Thy Holy Church."

(In which said forms the 57th Canon of the Church declares "the doctrine of Baptism to be so sufficiently set down," "as nothing can be added to it that is material or necessary.")

3dly. In her ORDER OF CONFIRMATION, when the Bishop prays that God will strengthen His servants whom he had "vouchsafed to regenerate by Water and the Holy Ghost," and unto whom He had given the forgiveness of all their sins;—

4thly. In her CATECHISM—which teaches that "in Baptism we are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven." . . . that "Baptism is a Sacrament generally necessary to salvation." . . . that "Sacrament means—an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof;" and that "the inward and spiritual grace in Baptism is a death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness;"—

5thly. In her ARTICLES, viz. in her TWENTY-FIFTH ARTICLE—"Sacraments ordained of Christ be not only badges or tokens of Christian men's professions, but rather they be certain sure witnesses and effectual signs of grace and God's good will towards us, by which he doth work invisibly with us." And again, in her TWENTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE—"Baptism is not only a sign of profession and mark of difference whereby Christian men may be discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby as by an instrument they that receive Baptism rightly are grafted into the Church."

NOW WE, the undersigned members of the Church of England, accepting without reserve these distinct declarations of her doctrine (denying also that her deliberate and unambiguous expressions in the actual ministration of the Sacrament of Baptism are to be taken in a qualified or uncertain sense), and holding THAT ORIGINAL SIN IS REMITTED TO ALL INFANTS BY SPIRITUAL REGENERATION, THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF THE MERITS OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST IN AND BY THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM, which doctrine we, together with the whole Church, individually affirm whenever in the recital of the Nicene Creed we "ACKNOWLEDGE ONE BAPTISM FOR THE REMISSION OF SINS," do hereby solemnly repudiate and protest against the said judgment of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and do appeal therefrom unto a free and lawful synod of the Church of England, when such Synod may be had;—

Because—While the Judicial Committee exclude from their abstract of Mr. Gorham's doctrine (on which abstract alone they decide) all notice of the specific errors asserted by him in the afore-cited passages—their judgment sanctions the acceptance in an hypothetical and unreal sense of the plain declarations of the Church—suggests contradictory interpretations of her doctrines, and requires institution to a benefice with cure of souls of a Priest who professes doctrines utterly inconsistent with the sacramental character of Baptism, and subversive of a fundamental article of Faith;—

And Because—through this decision touching doctrines of the Church, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council do (notwithstanding their formal disclaimer of "any authority to settle matters of Faith,") practically exercise in spiritual matters a jurisdiction for which they are utterly incompetent, and which never has been, nor ever can be, confided to them by the Church.

To The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Clergy and Laity of the Church of England,

Sheweth—
That we, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, dutifully acknowledging your Royal authority as Supreme Governor within these your dominions, in all causes, over all persons, as the same is expressed in the Articles of the Church of England, humbly entreat your Majesty to grant us redress in a matter which grieves our consciences as Members and some of us Ministers of the said Church.

That, in the cause of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, lately decided by the Judicial Committee of your Majesty's Privy Council, a very grave point of doctrine touching the Foundation of the Faith, has been treated in such a manner as, incidentally but effectually, to contradict the plain and obvious meaning of the Prayer-Book.

That, in consequence of this decision, (whatever be its legal validity,) great scandals have arisen, and very many are unsettled and disturbed in conscience, whose only wish is to serve God in peace in the portion of the Church wherein they have been called.

That it has always been allowed by the law of this country, as well as by the custom of the whole Church from the earliest ages, that religious questions of faith and discipline should be settled, according to Scriptural precedent, by Synodical Assemblies of the Bishops and Clergy.

That Magna Charta begins by declaring "that the Church of England be free, and shall have all her rights entire, and her liberties inviolate;" and amongst these it was secured by an ancient law of this realm, that she should "have her judgments free."

That, in the declaration of your Majesty's Royal predecessor, King Charles I., prefixed to the Articles

of the Church, her Synodical functions are recognised in the promise,—"That out of her princely care, that the Churchmen may do the work which is proper unto them, the Bishops and Clergy, from time to time in Convocation, upon their humble desire, shall have licence under our Broad Seal to deliberate of and to do all such things, as being made plain by them, and assented unto by us, shall concern the settled continuance of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England now established: from which we will not endure any varying or departing in the least degree."

To the intent, therefore, that the grievance aforesaid may be remedied, and the Church herself enjoy full freedom to exercise her inherent and alienable office of declaring and judging in all matters purely spiritual, to the welfare of your Majesty, and the peace of these Realms,—

Your Petitioners humbly pray your Majesty.—
That all questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England, arising on Appeal, or in your Majesty's Temporal Courts, may hereafter be referred to the Spirituality of the Church of England,

And, further, That your Majesty will be pleased to remove the impediments which now obstruct the exercise of the ancient Synodical functions of the Church in order to the determination of the aforesaid question of doctrine, as well as of other matters affecting her welfare, to the salvation of souls, and the glory of her Divine Head.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

To the Most Reverend and Right Reverend the Lords Archbishops and Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York.

Most Reverend and Right Reverend Fathers—
We, the undersigned Priests, Deacons, and Laymen in communion with the Church of England, beg leave to offer to your Lordships our very earnest and respectful thanks for the efforts which you have recently made to assert the Church's claim to judge and decide, by her own inherent and spiritual authority, all questions of doctrine and discipline purely spiritual.

We observe that the Bill founded upon this principle, which has been recently introduced into the House of Lords, has been rejected upon grounds which occasion us the deepest sorrow and surprise. We earnestly implore your Lordships not to let this essential portion of the liberties of the English Church lie in abeyance, but to persevere in renewing and enforcing so righteous a claim, which, if fairly brought before our countrymen, we feel sure will be cheerfully conceded.

And while we thus depend on your Lordships for the future, we are constrained to express our great disappointment and regret that any circumstances should have hitherto restrained your Lordships, as a body, from taking steps directly to remedy the disturbance of the Church's doctrine of Infant Baptism by the recent decision in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter.

We consider it our duty respectfully to declare to your Lordships our solemn conviction, that we never may, and, our determination that by God's help, we never will acquiesce in that decision, (whatever be its legal validity,) or own it as part of our Church Law: and that for two grave reasons.

First, Because it requires the institution to a benefice with cure of souls of a Clergyman holding and having published; on a fundamental point, a doctrine contrary to Holy Scripture and the Catholic tradition of the Universal Church, and, therefore, contrary to the teaching of the English Church.

Secondly, Because it applies to the words of the Prayer-Book an interpretation inconsistent with their plain and obvious meaning, contrary to good faith, and perplexing to honest minds;—and, by allowing doctrinal statements contradictory of the essential meaning of an Article of the Creed, would involve the consequence, that the Church of England does not hold that Article as a matter of Faith.

For these and such like reasons we are convinced that the Church of England never can rest—and, by God's grace, we never will rest—until she be relieved from this grievous scandal. And since the regular course has always been for the Chief Pastors to meet synodically and declare the Faith, securing it for the time to come, so far as it had been called in question.

May it please you, Most Reverend and Right Reverend Fathers, to express your humble desire to the Crown for that license which in all such emergencies it is virtually (if not expressly) pledged to grant; viz. That the Church in Synod assembled may have freedom to judge matters of doctrine and discipline. Or if such license cannot now be obtained, may it please you so to declare your mind and intention as to secure us for the present against that utter denial of Sacramental grace, which we too plainly see to be permitted by the said decision.

To the Right Reverend Fathers the Bishops of the Church in Scotland.

Right Reverend Fathers—
We, the undersigned Priests, Deacons, and Laymen in Communion with the Church of England, most respectfully offer you our earnest and hearty thanks for the comfort and support which in a season of great anxiety and distress, we derived from the declaration, touching the doctrine of the Sacrament of Baptism, made by you in Synod on the 19th day of April last.

We cannot express with what dismay we heard that in the Judgment delivered in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council laid down propositions which would lead, by necessary implication, to the conclusion that the Church of England requires no certain belief on the Sacrament of Baptism, and so struck at the root of our whole hope in Christ, the commencement of our Christian life, our being by Baptism made members of His Christ.

In this distress we received with deep thankfulness the united declaration of your Lordships, affirming in behalf of ourselves also, through the Communion which we have with you in Christ Jesus, the doctrine of the faith which had been impugned. We accept it as an earnest of what the Church of England would have done, if less fettered, and what we trust, by God's grace she will yet do—renew and formally assert the Truth of God, which has now been virtually contradicted by a Court legally constituted.

Meantime, we confidently rely that you Lordships will believe with us that the Church of England will never, either by her deliberate assent or by her passive acquiescence, sanction the heretical doctrine involved in this Judgment.

We beg your Lordships' prayers to Almighty God, that He will be pleased to remove the distress and perplexity with which the mind of many amongst us are well nigh overwhelmed, and that he will avert from us the fatal consequences which would result, from acquiescence in the Judgment, to the integrity of that Faith by which our Churches are united with each other, and with the Catholic Body of Christ.

Commanding ourselves to your Apostolic Benediction, we remain, Right Reverend Fathers, your dutiful Servants in Christ.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, August 14, 1850: F. W. Richardson, Esq., rem. vols. 12 and 13; Chas. Brent, Esq., add. sub.; Rev. J. Flood, rem. for Mr. J. Cavanagh, vols. 12, 13, and 14, and self vol. 14; Rev. S. Armour, rem. for Mr. R. McAnnis, P. S. Bridge, Esq., and self, all vol. 14; Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., rem. for Col. Dames; Mrs Justice Hagerman, rem. vol. 13; Ven. A. N. Bethune, D. D., rem. for Chief Justice Chipham, Rev. W. E. Scovil, D. Scovil, Esq., W. H. Scovil, Esq., H. A. Scovil, Esq., Samuel Scovil, Esq., all vol. 14, Rev. W. De Veber, vol. 13, W. B. Scovil, Esq., vol. 12, P. Yeaman, Esq., vol. 12, and Rev. W. Scovil, vols. 12, 13, and 14; Rev. F. Mack, rem. for C. Fortier, Esq., vol. 12, and self vol. 14; Josias Bray, Esq., rem.; P. W. Rutten, Esq., rem. vols. 13 and 14; Dr. Deibl, rem. for Mrs. Vallee, vol. 14, (no person at L'Original has been authorized or requested to solicit subscriptions for the past or present volume of this paper); Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem. vol. 14; Mr. C. McGrier, rem. vol. 14; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem. vol. 14.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have had numerous complaints charging us with want of taste—discretion—due regard for our reader's pleasure and edification, which we have shewn in admitting into these columns certain communications which have lately been published. In answer to all these charges, we can only reply that we have avoided them as much as possible—tho' in many cases an Editor is constrained to admit articles which his own feelings would induce him to suppress, but which his judgment inclines him to publish,—firstly, because it acts as a safety-valve, by which to let off destructive humours; and secondly, because, if the writers themselves choose to take the responsibility of attaching their names to such articles, it is not for the Editor to be over careful for their reputation.

THE CHURCH

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 15 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.) visit the following parishes and stations in the Gore District, at the times undermentioned. The same course is recommended as at former visitations,—

that the business of the meeting should be preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer:—

Stony Creek	Tuesday,	August 20.	3, A.M.
Binbrook	Wednesday,	"	21, 10, A.M.
York (Grand River)	"	"	21, 4, P.M.
Caledonia	Thursday,	"	22, 10, A.M.
Tuscarora	"	"	22, 3, P.M.
Mohawk	Friday,	"	23, 10, A.M.
Brantford	"	"	23, 3, P.M.
Paris	"	"	23, 6, P.M.
St. George	Saturday,	"	24, 11, A.M.
Galt	"	"	24, 6, P.M.
Beverley	Monday,	"	26, 10, A.M.
Dundas	"	"	26, 6, P.M.
Ancaster	Tuesday,	"	27, 10, A.M.
Hamilton	"	"	27, 7, P.M.
Wellington Square	Wednesday,	"	28, 10, A.M.
Nelson	"	"	28, 3, P.M.
Palermo	Wednesday	"	28, 6, P.M.
Hornby	Thursday,	"	29, 11, A.M.
Norval	"	"	29, 3, P.M.
Milton	Friday,	"	30, 11, A.M.
Oakville	"	"	30, 6, P.M.

THE HARVEST.

Although our harvest weather, in consequence of the unusual rain which has fallen, has been sufficiently unpropitious to excite apprehension, it appears that the crops, throughout the Province generally, have been secured in good condition,—the damage being much less than was anticipated. The drought with which this part of the country was visited in the spring, was not by any means universal, and even in this neighbourhood it was followed by rains so abundant, and by weather so peculiarly favorable to rapid vegetation, that the evil effects of the previous drought were very much diminished. The spring crops, it is true, were in some degree injured, but the fall-wheat, so far as we can understand, has exceeded, in respect of quantity, an average yield; and in quality, we have but little doubt that it will turn out better than many suppose. Even the hay, considering the check it received in the spring, is not by any means so scanty as we feared it would be, although its deficiency is, no doubt, great enough to compel the farmer to eke it out with the free use of other kinds of fodder, before the close of the coming winter.— Altogether the granary and the farm-yard exhibit a cheerful scene of plenty, and call for devout thankfulness to the bounteous hand of the Lord of the seasons, who crowns the husbandman's manly occupation and honourable toil with the treasures of the garner,—treasures far more worthy of a man's ingenuity and perseverance than those which the careworn and emaciated gold-seeker painfully gathers from the hills and rivers of California, with danger and fatigue, frequently with irreparable injury to health, and too often with morals deeply depraved by covetousness, destitution of religious ordinances, and corrupt example. We remember,

when the gold-digging mania was at its height, that one of our Ecclesiastical cotemporaries in the States made the very just and sensible remark, that the "best gold after all would be found in the granite hills of New Hampshire." The sentiment, we are glad to believe, is rapidly gaining ground. We, in this Province, like the most of our fellow-men, are sadly given to murmuring; eloquent upon grievances; pathetic upon tales of trial and distress.—Depression, it is true, we are suffering; but our courage is not to leave us,—our hearts are not to sink,—in consequence of a depression which we believe to be only temporary,—the fruits of a bad legislation, which it is impossible that our motherland can much longer endure. There will be a reaction by and by: let us patiently bide the time in the persuasion that, when it does come, it will tell most fatally on the rule of unreason, and the insolent supremacy of the financiers who reduce taxation whilst they steadily increase the nation's debt; who cheapen everything for sale, but leave no money to buy. Agriculture will be restored to the consideration which God himself has given it; the lands which have fallen waste will again wave with the golden grain; the cotton-lords themselves will be made to see that it is better even for them, that the peasant should be humanely suffered to dwell cheerful and contented, in comparative ease and comfort, on the soil which Providence has set him to till, decking his person and his cottage with the city wares, and able to pay liberally for the products of manufacturing skill; they will be made to see that this "live and let live" policy is better for themselves, than that the same peasant should be driven by want into the town, and fiercely besiege their factories—a wild, ragged, famishing, broken-hearted being—with the clamorous, but unavailing cry for work and bread.

If our minds be rightly affected we cannot but grieve over what Albert Smith has called "old sympathies set up to public sale;" we cannot help being sad when we look on the deep and chilling shadows which independence, turned into pauperism, casts upon human life; we cannot but mourn over the prophetic picture which a late Blackwood gives us of the "Clearing of the glens" by the ruthless scourge of free trade:—

"These were sore days. Within the towns
Was nought but foreign bread;
By foreign serfs beyond the seas
The people now were fed.
No work was there for us to do,
No labour far or near,
We dared not render thanks to Him
Who sent a fruitful year."

But God is good; and it is only for a nation's sins that He "curses their blessings." Let us, as a people, be true and faithful in our allegiance to Him, and the errors of human government will all be rectified: there will be no "clearing of the glens," and no gorging of the factory with a desperate and degraded population. Meanwhile let us not so occupy ourselves with the wrongheadedness or unfairness of Ministers and Parliaments, as to forget the continual mercies for which we are infinitely indebted to "the Most High, who ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it (not without provocation and subserviency to wise and beneficent ends) the basest of men."

Canada is a country in which a man sows with almost certain prospect of reaping." The remark was made in contrasting our favored and fertile plow with Australia, by an English journal of excellent authority on such subjects, though of Radical predilections. The writer, in almost the same path pronounced the Western United States to be "a country, of all countries on the face of the globe, in which a man has the best chance of growing rich rapidly; but we thank him for the good account which he has given us of the land of our adoption. We are thankful that Divine Providence has cast our lot in a heritage so goodly and productive as he has described it; and whilst we can live and enjoy the protection of good laws, the character of hospitable and orderly society, an adequate remuneration of industry, and the dignity of British connexion,—for there is dignity in British connexion, even under the ungenial influence of Whig rule,—we will not envy the dwellers beyond the Rocky Mountains; we will continue to praise God for his bountiful harvests, and sue for His grace that we may be enabled to do our duty at His hand."

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

On Thursday the 2d July, being St. James's Day, the Reverend Father Fulford, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of the See of Montreal, at Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Norwich, Oxford, Chichester, Salisbury, and London. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Bowdler, from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew, verses 18, 19 & 20. Speaking of the new Bishop London Guardian says, the day before his consecration, "We feel it a sort of relief and refreshment to turn for a moment from the troubles and distractions of the Church at Home, to watch its growth and development in the colonies; and with happy in the assurance that the Bishop so soon consecrated is not unworthy to be added to the roll of those

able and devoted men who have, within the last few years, been sent to the more important British colonies. Dr. Fulford is described as a man of once firm and conciliatory—a man of sound faith and excellent sense and judgment. He is both a scholar and a gentleman, as well as a most exemplary clergyman, and we heartily congratulate the colony on his appointment."

The Right Rev. Dr. Mountain is now Bishop of Quebec, and sure we are that every Churchman will heartily congratulate his Lordship on the change. One which he has been long anxious to see carried into effect, and which will enable him to give more of his attention to that part of Canada which now constitutes his Diocese, than he could formerly.—The following is from the Royal Gazette of Friday, the 19th July. "The Queen has been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to reconstitute the Bishopric of Quebec, and to direct that the same shall comprise the district of Quebec, Three Rivers and Gaspé only, and be called the Bishopric of Quebec; and her Majesty has been pleased to name and appoint the Right Rev. Father in God, George Jehosaphat Mountain, Doctor in Divinity, heretofore Bishop of Montreal, to be Bishop of the said See of Quebec. Her Majesty has also been pleased to constitute so much of the ancient Diocese of Quebec as comprises the district of Montreal, to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Montreal, and to name and appoint the Rev. Francis Fulford, Doctor of Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See of Montreal."

From the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette, we learn the Bishop of Montreal is expected to embark at Liverpool on the 24th inst.

PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.

Sir George Simpson has returned to Lachine, he brings no intelligence of Sir John Franklin. From the remote Colony on Red River we have satisfactory reports, the settlers having been blessed with abundant crops last season, with the prospect of another favourable harvest this year. This settlement is the head quarters of the Bishop of Rupert's Island, who was appointed last year to this new diocese, and it will be gratifying to a large number of our readers, who feel a deep interest in the cause of the Church in that quarter, to learn that his Lordship's zeal and piety have already been productive of much benefit, while the Missionary cause is strengthened and invigorated by his presence in the very centre of operations in the Indian Territories.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH MONTREAL.

The appeal from the indefatigable Incumbent of St. Anne's Church, Griffintown, which has lately been destroyed by fire, will be found in our Advertising columns. The circumstances set forth in that document are of such a character as to prevent the necessity of any remarks of ours. We hope that the appeal which he has made, will be liberally responded to, and it is perhaps not expecting too much that Toronto, which has enjoyed the great privilege of having a Free Church provided for it, by the munificent liberality of others, will show its gratitude by freely giving to the necessities of Montreal.

We copy from the Patriot of the 13th instant, the following paragraph, without comment:—"Some weeks since, we copied from a Trinidad paper, a statement that the governor of that colony, Lord Harris, had received orders to come forthwith to Canada, to replace His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, as Governor General of these Provinces. This news has received confirmation, we are informed, by the reception of a letter by a gentleman of this city, to the effect that Lord Harris had actually engaged Elmsley Villa from the proprietor, now in England, as a residence, and that he may be expected here in a very short period."

SUICIDE.—On Saturday, the 9th instant, the Rev. A. H. Rose, committed suicide at the North American Hotel, by cutting his throat. On Monday, the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of Temporary Insanity. Mr. Rose had only just returned from Cincinnati, at which place he had been residing for some months past. He is pretty well known in this Diocese, but has never been one of the recognized Clergymen.

Earl Howe has nominated the Rev. Earnest Hawkins to Curgan Chapel, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, in the room of Dr. Fulford, appointed Bishop of Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

New York, Aug. 12. The Pacific arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock last night with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 31st. She brings about 80 passengers.

ENGLAND.—The Danish question is exciting great interest, as it is thought should our trade in the Baltic be interfered with, it would become the duty of England to protect her own Commerce.

The debate on the admission of Baron Rothschild was resumed on the 29th ult., when the House affirmed his admission by an overwhelming majority; but on presenting himself last night, for admission, some difficulty arose as to the nature of the oath of allegiance

and supremacy which he should take. Without hesitation he took all the oath excepting the words "on the true faith of a Christian;" and he said he refused them before, as they were not binding on his part.—The Speaker then directed the Baron to withdraw.—This gave rise to a very long debate, which ultimately ended in another adjournment.

There is nothing of moment from Spain or Portugal SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN.—There has been a great battle between the Danish and Schleswig forces, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. The loss was very great, and is estimated at 10,000. It is said that the Danish General had offered a truce of three days, which had been refused.

A very destructive fire occurred at Smyrna, thirty-three store-houses, built of wood, had been destroyed. The Church, the residence of the Ambassador, of the Municipal Authorities, the prison, the hospital, the post-office, 126 corn magazines, &c. &c., were among those destroyed.

Advices from Malta of the 22nd ult., state that the cholera was still prevailing there, but the cases were not so numerous; the mortality was as great as ever. The accounts from the agricultural districts of France state that the immense rains have done great good generally. There was a rumour of a change of Ministry.

Liverpool, July 31, 1850.

MARKETS.—Indian Corn had fluctuated, and is quoted 1s. lower than when the Cambria left. Flour was firm; wheat was 1d. per bushel lower. No change in provisions. Wool continued in active demand.—Cotton was firm, advanced 1/4 to 1/2. Consuls closed on the 30th in London at 99 1/2 @ 97.

BISHOP OF TORONTO AT ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, HARROW WEALD.—On Monday, the prizes for the year were distributed in the presence of a few friends. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. A. B. Hope were detained by Parliamentary business; but the prize given by the former for Greek Iambics was presented by the Bishop of Toronto. Mr. Keble also presented the prize, given by himself, for English verse, taking kind notice of some little touches of poetry in the successful composition, and recommending the practice of writing poetry as a healthy exercise of the imagination. Mr. C. Marriott presented his prize for mathematics, remarking on the value of such studies for mental discipline, and on the importance of accuracy wherever it can be attained. Mr. Munro distributed the other prizes. After evening service, the boys entertained their visitors with a concert, vocal and instrumental. Mr. Munro has avoided the publicity of former anniversaries. The progress of the boys is satisfactory, and although even Mr. Munro's energy cannot work impossibilities, promises very well for their success and usefulness hereafter.—The Guardian.

ARCHES COURT.—The last proceedings in open Court on the Gorham case, was gone through on the 20th July. The judge expressed his readiness to do whatever the Archbishop directed. When the hat was obtained he would proceed to the institution.—The protest of the Bishop of Exeter was disannexed from the presentation to the Vicarage of Bampton Speke, which had been brought in, in obedience to the mention of the Court. We will give the protest next week.

Canadian Ecclesiastical.

DIocese OF TORONTO

MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries. Trinity Sunday, 1850.

Table with 3 columns: Description, £, s. d. Previous announcements in No. 1, amount 212 13 4 1/2. Collection in Hillier 1 0 0. do. in Wellington 0 7 0. Additional 0 1 9. —per Rev. R. G. Cox 1 8 9. Trinity Church, Simcoe, per Rev F. Evans 1 5 0. Wellington Square, per Churchwarden, Church at Emily, per Rev. R. Harding 0 10 0. Front of Lansdown 0 7 6. New Boys 0 5 0. 11th Con. Elizabethtown 0 5 0. Yonge 0 2 6. —per Rev. F. Tremayne 1 0 0. Thorold 1 12 0. Port Robinson 1 5 1. —per Churchwarden 2 17 1. Trinity Church, rear of Lansdown 0 11 4. St. John's Church 0 11 4. Singleton's Corners, South Crosby 0 11 4. —per Rev. N. Watkins 1 14 0. Brock—per Rev. R. Garrett 0 15 0. St. Philip's 0 5 0. St. John's 0 5 0. —per Rev. J. R. Tooke 0 10 0.

154 Collections amounting to £233 18 2 1/2 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

August 14, 1850. The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:—Vaughan Parochial Association, per Reverend D. E. Blake, on account of Mr. Stephenson's subscription for 8th year, £1. Emily Parochial Association, per Reverend R. Harding, £1 5s. Brock Parochial Association, per Reverend R. Garrett, £1 5s.

St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Picton, on account of Widows and Orphans' Fund, £1 5s. The Treasurer has also received the very munificent gift of £100, from Edward Seager, Esq., accompanied by the following note:—

Thornhill, August 14, 1850. REVEREND SIR,—I enclose you within my check upon the Bank of Upper Canada for £100 currency, payable to T. W. Birchall, Esq., Treasurer of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, and should feel obliged if you will have the kindness to present it at the next meeting of the Board, as a donation from me to the Missionary fund. It is my particular wish that the said sum be permanently invested on good security, and only the interest as it accrues to be applied to the maintenance and support of Missionaries—with the hope that the above sum may help the labourer in the Lord's vineyard.

I remain, Reverend Sir, yours truly, EDMUND SEAGER.

To the Rev. D. E. Blake, Rector of Thornhill.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE AT GODERICH.—Thursday the 8th inst., was a gala day for the juvenile portion of our inhabitants, who belong to the Sunday School of St. George's Church in this town, and will long be remembered by them with feelings of pleasure. Divine service was performed at three o'clock, p.m. by the Rector, the Rev. E. L. Elwood, A.M., and an impressive sermon delivered by him. At the conclusion, the different ladies and gentlemen marshalled their respective pupils, and formed them into line, and the whole then proceeded, two and two, through the principal streets to the Rectory. Every now and then, at intervals, there appeared banners, bearing the appropriate inscriptions:—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not;" "St. George's Church Sunday School;" and, "Lord, remember me in the days of my youth." We learned from a gentleman, who counted their numbers at the gate of the rectory, that there were about 140 in the procession. The children were then ranged upon the lawn, under their respective banners, and addressed by John Stewart, Esq. Barrister, in a simple but kind manner. He said, they owed a deep debt of gratitude to their Rector, and their parents, for the instruction that had been given to them—and he hoped they would attend to their counsels, and show by their conduct in after-life, that they appreciated their exertions. He then proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were given with all the might that juvenile lungs are capable of. Three cheers were next given for the Rector, when he led the way to that part of the lawn where a long awning had been spread, underneath which a sumptuous repast was laid out. After grace had been said, the feast commenced and ample justice was done, as may well be supposed. The grounds were most tastefully decorated with flags and streamers; and, after tea, sports and games prevailed, and lasted until nearly dark. The weather, which had been very lowering all day, fortunately continued propitious to the end.—Huron Loyalist.

DIocese OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese returned to Quebec on the evening of Saturday last the 3rd inst., from his visit to the Magdalen Islands and the District of Gaspé, accompanied by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, one of his Chaplains. We hope to be enabled to give full particulars of his Lordship's visit in our next number.

The next general Ordination for the Diocese of Quebec will be held at Quebec, on Sunday, 22nd September. Candidates who have already been in communication with the Lord Bishop, are required to present themselves for examination to the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., on the morning of Thursday, 19th, September. They must be furnished with the usual testimonials and certified Si Quia.

DIocese OF FREDERICTON.

CONSECRATION.—On Thursday, 25th ult., the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, consecrated a new Church recently erected at Newcastle, Miramichi.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Toronto, 10th August, 1850.

This day at Twelve o'clock noon, His Excellency proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, a number of Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's Name by His Excellency the Governor General, which will appear in our next.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the Third Session of the Third Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

In relieving you for the present from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to offer you my warm acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves during the course of the Session to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the Public Welfare.

It will be my study to carry into effect without unnecessary delay the arrangements contemplated in the Imperial and Provincial Acts which have recently passed for transferring to the Colonial Authorities the control and management of the Provincial Post Office.

I am of opinion that an exchange of products may take place between the several British North American Provinces to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case, with much advantage to these Colonies, and I shall avail myself of the powers conferred on me by the Act which you have passed for the promotion of this important object.

I have had great satisfaction in transmitting to the Secretary of State to be laid at the foot of the Throne the Addresses passed during the present Session by either House of the Provincial Parliament expressive of devoted loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to the Institutions of this Province.

These Addresses represent, I am confident, the sentiments of the great body of the Canadian People as truly as those of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies which are requisite for the Public Service. I shall deem it my duty to apply them with the strictest economy which a due regard to the efficiency of that service and the maintenance of the Public credit will permit.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the Revenue, and on the promise of an abundant harvest which seem to be general throughout the Province.

Nature has bestowed on this Province singular facilities for transporting to distant markets its own products and those of other countries, and their extension and development is an object of primary importance to its welfare.

I had therefore much satisfaction in lately visiting in company with many Members of both Houses of Parliament a great public Work which forms a link in the chain of water communication extending from the far West through Canada to the Ocean.

The gratification I derived from this visit was enhanced by the opportunity which it afforded for an exhibition of courtesy on the part of the Citizens of a neighbouring and friendly Nation. I have also observed with satisfaction the impulse which recent Acts of the Legislature have given to Railway enterprise and to the construction of plank and macadamized roads in various parts of the Province.

I trust that on your return to your respective districts you will exert the influence which you so deservedly possess in furtherance of these and other measures of practical utility.—By directing the energies of the people of the Province towards the prosecution of objects in the accomplishment of which they have a common interest, the asperities of party spirit which have exercised at various periods so baneful an effect on its welfare, will it may be hoped be mitigated and its progress in all that constitutes substantial prosperity, with God's blessing ensured.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Thursday, the Nineteenth September, 1850.

CORPORATION OF TORONTO.

Monday, Aug. 12, 1850.

Present.—The Mayor, Ald. Beard, Campbell, Dempsey; Councilman Armstrong, Ashfield, Bugg, Dunn, Davis, Smith and Thompson.

Before proceeding with the business of the day, Mr. Dempsey enquired of the Mayor, what was the cause of the Corporation not having been invited to take part in the recent public festivities at Elmsley House?

The Mayor said he was not in possession of any information on the subject.

Ald. Dempsey would move a Committee of the whole on the subject forthwith. The Corporation had joined in the reception of the Visitors from Buffalo, and had given very efficient assistance; and he considered that a marked slight had been shown, by excluding them from a portion of the public festivities given in honour of those Visitors.

The Mayor wished that notice should be given in order that he might be prepared with a reply. The present proceeding was quite out of order.

Ald. Campbell said the slight complained of, was to the citizens, and not to the individual members of the Corporation. He advised the mover to bring in a resolution, and lay it on the table.

After some further discussion, Ald. Dempsey was allowed to lay on the table his resolutions, which are as follows:—

"That whereas on the occasion of the late visit of the Mayor, Corporation and Citizens of our sister City of Buffalo, the Corporation as well as the Government were the inviting parties and hosts, and as such were held forth and generally understood.

"And whereas this Corporation and the citizens generally, did strongly desire that a friendly and neighbourly good feeling should be generated between the inhabitants of the two cities, and for that purpose, that all means should be taken during the stay of the respected guests, to generate and cultivate that spirit between the two Corporations and Cities—and whereas in furtherance of that project, this Corporation was anxious to co-operate in giving to the visitors a hearty and unalloyed welcome, and used every effort in their power, and all the means at their command, for the purpose, by the employing of their Police, by the lending of their Halls and Buildings, by the exertions of their officers, and by various other ways and methods:

"And whereas this Corporation are advisedly of opinion, that without such assistance, countenance and co-operation on their part, His Excellency the Governor General and the Legislature could not have been in a position (morally or physically) to have afforded the late satisfactory, happy, warm, and peaceable reception and entertainment of the guests, and thereby creditably to carry out the project originated by them:

"Resolved,—That in view of the foregoing, this Corporation in justice to themselves and to their constituents, inhabitants of the City of Toronto, cannot forbear animadverting in the strongest terms upon the pointed conduct of His Excellency, in not extending to this Corporation as a body, an invitation to the public demonstration at Elmsley Government House, on the afternoon of Friday last, the second day of the visit—a demonstration in honour of and given to the common guests of His Excellency and this Corporation the Mayor and Corporation of Buffalo—conduct which they cannot view otherwise than as either a wanton and intended insult, or a gross neglect towards them as a body, and towards those whom they represent.

"That this Corporation deny that the demonstration in question, although on His Excellency's own premises, was or could be looked upon as a private one, but the contrary to all intents and purposes—a continuation of the previous civilities to the visitors, and one that was well understood as forming part of the programme for some time previously arranged.

"And that although this Corporation feel that many amongst its members would not have availed themselves of the proffer of civility on the part of His Excellency, had such been made, yet as a body, as the highest civic body, and as the representatives of the people of this city—they cannot permit the conduct of His Excellency on this occasion to pass without stigmatizing it as they deem it deserves, namely, as under the circumstances exceedingly ill-judged, partial, impolitic, and improper."

The Council then proceeded with the ordinary business.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 14, 1850.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. 2 9 1/2 @ 4 0. Spring do. do. 3 0 @ 3 6. Oats, per 24 lbs. 1 4 @ 1 5. Barley, per 4 lbs. 0 0 @ 2 2. Peas 2 0 @ 2 3. Rye 2 3 @ 2 6. Flour, superfine (in Barrels) 25 0 @ 0 0. Do. fine (in Bags) 22 9 @ 0 0. Market Flour, (in Barrels) 20 0 @ 31 3. Do. (in Bags) 18 0 @ 20 0. Oatmeal, per barrel 20 0 @ 20 0. Hops, per lb. 15 0 @ 22 6. Pork per lb. 0 3 @ 0 4. Do. per 100 lbs. 30 0 @ 25 0. Mutton per lb. 0 7 1/2 @ 0 2 1/2. Hams, do. 0 0 @ 42 6. Potatoes, per bushel 2 0 @ 2 9. Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 5 @ 0 9. Do. salt, do. 0 4 @ 0 7 1/2. Cheese, per lb. 0 2 1/2 @ 0 5. Lard, per lb. 4 0 @ 45 0. Hay 40 0 @ 12 6. Fire Wood 10 0 @ 0 6. Bread 0 3 1/2 @ 0 6. Potatoes new per bus. 0 0 @ 6 0. Green Peas per peck 0 7 @ 0 7 1/2. Eggs, per doz. 3 0 @ 4 4. Turkey, each 2 0 @ 2 6. Geese, do. 2 0 @ 2 6.

EXCHANGE.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Exchange Rate, and Unit. Toronto on London 12 @ 0 per cent. " " New York 2 @ 0 " " " Montreal 1/2 @ 0 " New York on London 110 @ 110 1/2

Poetry.

ANGELS.
SPENCER.

And is there care in heaven? and is there love
In heavenly spirits to these creatures base,
That may compassion of their evils move?
There is—how much more wretched were the case
Of men than beasts: but, oh, the exceeding grace
Of highest God, that loves His creatures so,
And all His works with mercy doth embrace,
That blessed angels He sends to and fro,
To serve the wicked man, to serve his wicked foe!
How oft do they their silver bows leave
To come to succour us that sinners want!
How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The fitting skies like flying purpurants,
Against foul fiends to aid us militant!
They for us fight, they watch and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant;
And all for love, and nothing for reward:
Oh, why should heavenly God to men have such regard!

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
AUGUST 18, 1850.

THE EPISTLE.—(2 Cor. iii. 4—9.)—Certain teachers had arisen in the Church at Corinth, who endeavoured to countermince the authority, and to pervert the teaching of the Apostle. St. Paul writes this second Epistle to reinforce the certain truth of his own Apostleship, and to comfort the converts who had repented and returned to their allegiance. Having mentioned the ministry to which he was appointed, he avails himself of the opportunity of contrasting the Christian, with that of the Jewish dispensation. The Apostolic ministry exceeded the former ministry of Levitical priesthood in the same degree as the glory of the Jewish dispensation. Both covenants are alike instituted of God, and enforce upon mankind the same divine truths. The glory of the one exceeds the glory of the other. The one, was engraven on tables of stone; the other was written in the fleshy tablets of the heart. The one was promulged amid the thunders and quakings of Sinai: the other was announced amidst the sound of a rushing mighty wind, and the appearance of tongues, the manifested evidences of the presence of Deity. The one was delivered by Moses, the skin of whose face shone with the glory reflected on it from an interview with his Almighty Creator in the mount: the other was delivered by that Divine Teacher, who was Himself the brightness of his Father's glory and the express image of his person. The one, was appointed to kill, to bring all men by the bondage of the law into condemnation: the other was appointed to give life; to relieve all men from the curse of the law, by pointing out One who had become a curse for them and who had afterwards ascended in man's nature to give to man grace to become obedient to the requirements of that same law. The one was to minister only to condemnation and death; the other was to minister only to life and salvation. The services of this twelfth Sunday after Trinity, are intended according to the old commentators, to enforce the duty of prayer. By the selection of this portion of Scripture for the Epistle of the day, in which St. Paul ascribes all his sufficiency to God, the Church would teach the necessity of asking for daily grace in prayer from God, especially for those who are engaged in the office of the Christian ministry.

THE GOSPEL.—(St. Mark vii. 31—37.)—This is another of those remarkable cures effected upon the bodies of men, which may be considered as typical of the healing of their spiritual maladies.—This narrative is read on this Sunday, as being suitable to the Epistle of the day. The Epistle mentions the Apostles and their successors being made able ministers of the New Testament, and that the ministration of death or of the law was inferior to the ministration of the Spirit, or the ministry of the Gospel. For in the times of the former it was only prophesied, "That the ears of the deaf should be opened, and the tongue of the dumb should sing," but under the latter, the prophecy is fulfilled. By the deaf and dumb, may be understood those who are not willing to hear the word of God, and who will not open their mouths to show forth his praise. They who bring them to Christ, and beseech Him to put his hand upon them, are the "preachers of his Gospel," who by the charge of the ministry committed to them, being the deaf and dumb to Christ, to the hearing of his word, and to the utterance of his praise. May God open more and more an effectual door to the ministry of his own appointment.

THE JEW BILL.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for July, 1850.)

The period at which this obnoxious measure has been brought forward, limits our present remarks to a few paragraphs. But we have so long fought for the Constitution, that we cannot suffer the month to pass without reprobating an intrigue, which we cannot but regard as most dangerous to the Empire. We are no bigots,—we demand no surrender of the rights of opinion,—we force no man to our altars,—we forbid no man's access to his own; but to avert public evil is a duty of every subject,—to strip hypocrisy is clearly an act of justice,—and to protect religion is only an act of supreme necessity. We solemnly believe, that to bring the Jew into the Parliament of England, would be at once an injury to the Constitution, a peril to public principle, and an insult to Christianity.

The attempt was made last year, and was defeated. It is now to be renewed, without the

slightest additional ground, and the battle will have to be fought over again. Must we not ask, why is this experiment to be again made on public patience? Is it meant to tell the people of England, that what common sense rejects, is to be forced on general weariness; that what manly principle repels, is to be gained by vulgar perseverance; and that which public judgment denounces, is to be made law by the united effect of disgust and disdain producing indifference? We trust that the common sense of England will speak such a language to the Legislature, as to extinguish the prestige that obstinacy in the wrong is more effective than honesty in the right; that to be sickened of a struggle, is a legitimate reason for abandoning the contest; and that great nation can be yawning out of the greatest interests in the world.

The first question of all is, Can this admission of a Jew into a Christian legislature be compatible with the character of a Christian constitution? If we live in bad times, with the evidence of bad practices in important positions, and with a powerful propensity among influential classes to sacrifice everything to the moment, this consciousness should only be a stronger claim on the vigilance of honest men. However strangely it may sound in some ears, England is still a Christian country; however some may doubt, the country still demands a Christian legislature; and, notwithstanding all opinions on the subject, we believe that to worship God and Mammon is still as impossible as it was pronounced to be eighteen hundred years ago. We believe that it is only by national virtue that nations can retain the divine protection: that zeal for the divine honour is the supreme source of virtue; and that to sacrifice the honour of God to any earthly purpose, is only to bring divine desertion on a people. Must we not ask, is there any national demand, national necessity, religious principle, connected with giving legislative power, at this time, to the Jew?

Where is the national demand? If the Jew, in some instances is rich, is mere money to be the qualification for giving legislative power? In the simplest point of view, must we not demand ability personal honour, a personal interest in the country, and personal evidence that the trustee will never betray or abandon his trust? But what is the Jew? He has no country. By being equally a member to all countries, he is equally an alien to all; beyond the casual connexion of trade, he has no connexion with any kingdom of earth: his only country is his counting-house,—his only city is the Exchange. His world consists in his traffic; and if any calamity should fall one of those kingdoms where he keeps his counting house, he transfers himself, like a Bill of Exchange, to the next; and in whatever land is equally at home. The Jew gives no pledge to any country; he is no possessor of land, no leader of science, no professor of the liberal pursuits, no manufacturer, no merchant, no soldier; as some irresistible destination prohibited him from ever finally settling in any land, his property is always ready to take wing.—Must we not ask, is this fugitive the man who has a right to share the privileges of the Englishman, bound, as we are, to the soil by nature, and bound to its defence and prosperity by the indissoluble obligation of nature?

In a political point of view, what security could we have for confiding in the Jew,—for intrusting our finances, our liberties, our councils, the guardianship of our country to the Jew? The especial and perpetual object of his existence is money. Now, while every man knows that money is the great corrupter of the human mind, that, except in minds fully fortified by principle, it overwhelms all other objects, and that, in all the convulsions of the greatest war of Europe—the war of the French Revolution—the secrets of every Continental cabinet were at the mercy of the purse; do we desire to see the principles of fraud and falsehood made a regular material in the market of public transactions, and lucre exalted into the sole object of existence?

As to the practical effect of bringing the tribe of the money-dealer into Parliament, would any man, in the exercise of his experience, wish to see the finances of England in the hands of any Jew in existence? And let no man pretend that this conception is imaginary. Place a Jew in Parliament, giving him the power of making a party; give him the opportunity of working on the impulses, habits or necessities of men; and in twelve months you may see him anything he desires,—even Chancellor of the Exchequer. But he is a man of honour; he will not sell the secrets of Council: he will not copy a despatch for the benefit of his partners: he will not raise or sink the stocks, though every movement may add a million to the coffers of his partnership. We hope not; but can we run the risk? But the fact is, that he is a man not to be judged of by the feeling of any other in the world; he differs from all other men. What is patriotism to the Jew? He knows nothing of it. Who ever heard of the Jew taking any part in those noble struggles which have saved the honour or secured the rights of any nation on earth? His business is gain, and it is the only business that he ever follows; from the man with ten firms and five hundred clerks, with a counting-house in every village from the Rhine to the Neva, down to the sel-

ler of old clothes, and the pedlar in delapidated slippers, who ever heard of a Jew thinking of anything but to make money?

But the view which must supersede all others, is the aspect of the measure as it relates to religion. Great Britain is certainly on the whole, a religious country: it perhaps contains more true religion than all the earth besides; but its fault is that, though reverent in the church, it does not sufficiently carry its reverence into the course of common life. If this were done, there would be no difficulties in public opinion. It is in no superstition that we say, the only question to be asked on any doubtful course of action is, "Will it please God? Is it for the honour of God?" This is what the Scripture calls "walking with God," and describes as the essential character of virtue. But the majority of mankind add to those questions, Will it benefit myself? The statesman asks, Shall I lose power by it?—the merchant, Shall I lose profit?—the tradesman, Shall I lose custom?—And this question is the master key, to the diversities of opinion on points which, to the unbiassed mind, are as clear as the sun.

Let us put the matter in a more every-day point of view. Let us suppose the question asked, Would you take for your friend a man who denied your God, who scoffed at your religion, and who declared yourself a dupe or a deceiver? Yet all this the Jew does openly by the profession of his own creed. Can you conceive it for the honour of your Redeemer, to give this man your confidence in the highest form in which it can be given by a subject? Or can you bring yourself to believe that you are doing your duty to Christ in declaring by your conduct, that to be hostile to Him makes no imaginable difference in your estimate of the character of any man?

On those points it is wholly impossible that there can be any doubt whatever. The enemy of Christ cannot, without a crime, be favoured, still less patronised and promoted, by the friend of Christ. Now, this feeling is neither prejudice nor persecution; it merely takes the words of the Jew himself; and it would not force him, by the slightest personal injury, to change the slightest of his opinions. It is merely the conduct which all who were unbiassed by gain, or unperverted by personal objects, would follow in any common act of life. To give power to the Jew, from the motives of self, or party, or through indifference, is criminal: and it is against this crime that we protest, and that we desire to guard our fellow Christians.

We must now rapidly pass through the leading points of the question. The Jew is a "condemned man." More than three thousand years ago, Moses, in pronouncing the future history of the people declared that a teacher should finally be sent to their nation, like himself, a man; and mingling as such among men, to give them a law, not in clouds and thunders as at Sinai, nor written in tables of stone, nor fixed in stern ordinances, but written in the heart, and acting by the understanding: and that, if they rejected him, they should be made nationally to answer the national crime to the Almighty. Him they rejected, and the rejection has been answered by national ruin. The prophecy is before the eye of the world; the fulfilment is also before the eye of the world.

The Jew is an undone being, if there be truth in the words of inspiration. "He that believeth in the son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son, shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." (John iii. 35, 36.—What right have we to dispense with such words? The delation is unequivocal: and if there be a compassionate allowance for the Barbarian, who has no Bible, and whom the gospel has never reached, what allowance can there be for the Jew, possessing the Bible and living in the sound of the gospel? But this language is not alone. We have the declaration of ruin constantly expressed or implied, "Who is a liar, but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ? Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father." (1 John ii. 22.)

Are those deniers the men whom the Christian is to take into the very centre of his political favouritism? Are the brands of Scripture on the national forehead to be scored by a people professing obedience to the divine will? Can human conception supply a stronger proof of the reality of those brands than the condition of the Jews ever since their first fulfilment, in the fall of Jerusalem—the terrible reply to their own anathema, "His blood be on us, and on our children."

What is the state of the Jew himself with respect to sacred things? Nothing but ignorance can speak of the religion of the Jew. So far as belongs to worship he has none. Sacrifice, the solemnisation of the three great festivals, the whole ceremonial of the temple, were essential to Judaism. The Jew cannot perform a single public ceremonial of his religion. Sacrifice was supremely essential for nearly the atonement of every fault of man: but it could be offered only in the Temple. The Temple is gone. What now becomes of his atonement?

A weak attempt is made to answer this tremendous question, by referring to the condition of the Jews in Babylon. But what comparison can exist between a captivity prophetically limited to years not exceeding a single life, passed under the protection of kings, and under the guardianship of the

most illustrious man of Asia, the prophet Daniel, cheered by prophecy and miracle, and certain of return, the eighteen hundred years' banishment of the Jew? What comparison between the temporary suspension of the national worship, and the undefined and hopeless duration which seems to lie before the Jewish exile; and which, when it shall close at last, will extinguish his Judaism, will show him his folly only by stripping the superstition of the Rabbi, and the Talmud from his eyes, and will awake him at once to the extent of his error, to the exercise of his understanding, and to the worship of Christianity?

After considerations of this order, all others must be almost trivial. But the common declamation on the natural right of the Jew to be represented in Parliament is verbiage. But the Jew is actually represented, as much as a multitude of other interests of superior importance are represented. Are the fifteen thousand clergy of the Church of England (a body worth all the Jews on the globe) personally represented? Are the millions of England under twenty-one represented? One might thus go through the great industrious classes of England, and find that out of twenty millions, there are not one million electors. And what claim have a class—who come to this country only to make money, and who make nothing but money, and who, if they could make more money anywhere else on the earth, would go there to-morrow—to an equality of right with the manly, honest, and attached son of England, every day whose life adds something to the comfort or the credit of the community?

The whole and sole claim of the Jew is, that some of his party are rich. How they have made their riches, or how they spend them, is beneath us to inquire. But what are their natural evidences, even of wealth, it might be difficult to discover.—They exhibit no fruits here, nor any where. It has been often asked, with genuine astonishment, what signs of national liberality have ever been given by Jewish wealth in the world? What contribution does it make, or as it ever made, to the arts that decorate life, to the literature that enlightens it, or to those bold and commanding services by which nations are raised or restored?—Where are the picture galleries, or the great libraries, the great institutions, erected by the wealth of the Jew? As to the genius which endows

mankind, for generations to come, with noble inventions, or leaves its name behind in a track of glory to posterity, who ever heard of it among the Jews? Shopkeepers in London have planted its vicinity with great establishments, castles of charity magnificent monuments of practical religion, to which all the works of Jewish bounty are molehills. The Jews have an hospital and a few schools,—and there the efflux of liberality stops, the stream stagnates, the river becomes a pond, and the food dries away.

It is remarkable, and may be a punitive consequence, that there is nothing so fugitive as the wealth of the Jew. There is perhaps no hereditary example of Jewish wealth in the world. In England we have seen opulent firms, but they have never had the principle of permanency. Supposed to be boundlessly wealthy, a blight came, and every leaf dropt off. One powerful firm now lords it over the loan-market of Europe. We have no desire to anticipate the future; but what has become of all its predecessors in this country? or what memorial have they all left, to make us regret their vanishing, or remember their existence?

Of the sudden passion with which Ministers have snatched the Israelite to their bosom, we shall leave the explanation until their day of penitence. As poverty makes a man submit to strange companionship, political necessity may make a Whig Cabinet stoop to the embrace of the Jew. The resource is desperate, but the exigency must be equally so. We hail the omen,—the grasp at straws shows nothing but the exhaustion of the swimmer.

On one point more alone we shall touch. It is of a graver kind. It has been the source of a kind of ignorant consideration for the Jews, that prophecy speaks of their future restoration. But as Jews they will never be restored. In the last days some powerful influence of the Holy Spirit will impel the surviving Jews to solicit an admission into Christianity. How many or how few will survive the predicted universal convulsion of these days, is not for man to tell; the terrible, or the splendid catastrophes of those times are still hidden; but no Jew will ever dwell in the presence of the patriarchs, but as a "new creature"—a being cleared from the prejudices of his exiled fathers, and by supernatural interposition purified from the unbelief, to be rescued from the ruin of his stiff-necked people.

The measure must be thrown out by the awakened power of public opinion. We must not indulge our indolence in relying on the House of Lords. They may do their duty, but we must do ours. The Jew must not enter the Christian Legislature.

Man's human and worldly wisdom and science, is not needful to the understanding of Scripture, but the Revelation of the Holy Ghost, who inspirith the true meaning unto them that with humility and diligence seek therefor.—St. Chrysostom.

ESTHER MERLE; OR THE NURSERY MAID.
CHAPTER II.

After drinking a little tea, Esther satisfied her sisters' curiosity by describing what she had seen, and what sort of lady Mrs. Parker was, and whether it was as fine a house as Squire Blissett's, and many other particulars.

Esther told them all this, and then, in a changed voice and with a heightened colour, added, "and I am to go next week."

This intelligence made the little party silent. Esther had been a good daughter and sister; they were an attached and united family, and late trials had drawn them all the closer to each other.

"Well, God grant it be for the best!" said the mother. "I was very happy when I lived in Mr. Good's family, where I first knew your poor father; and I was married from there. They were excellent people, but I know there are many temptations, particularly in town; but you have been well taught, and I hope, Esther dear, you will keep yourself up, and mind who you mix with, and try your best to give satisfaction."

"Esther is sure to get on," said Anne, the youngest girl. "She always was fond of children, and she has so much spirit like and fun, they will love her dearly, no fear."

"What ever will you do without your flowers, Esther?" said Margaret; "and how you will miss our quiet Sunday, and Mr. Grove and all!" And Margaret walked out into the little garden as she spoke, and hung over a rose bush to hide her tears. Margaret was Esther's darling; Esther loved her dearly, and Margaret had long been delicate, which made Esther cling the more to her; and she feared, though she did not say so, that consumption had already set its mark upon her.

Certainly there was a something about Margaret—a quietness and thoughtfulness, a love for serious things, which was different from most girls of her age. She never had Esther's spright, or health and strength; she was, as Esther laughingly called her, the "lady" of the family, and not born for rough work. "To see how tasty she was in making up a nose gay for Mrs. Grove, the clergyman's wife, though she was a poor hand at weeding or raking; and to see how neatly she could plait the frills, or 'get up' the fine things, though she could not wash or wring," said Esther very often, "sure one would think she had been brought up at a boarding school!"

That evening a neighbour came in; she was the mother of Esther's friend who had accompanied her into Redbridge.

"Well!" said she, "so you have got the situation—glad of it; but it seems to me you have undertaken a good deal, too. It would take much to make me nursemaid to four children, and keep the room and all that. My sister was nurse in London. Her time was never her own; always a bother with the children! Now a housemaid, or a cook, or a lady's-maid, has some time to herself. "When the work is done, why, 'tis done, you know."

"Esther was not fit for either cook or lady's maid, replied Mrs. Merle, "and she herself preferred a nursemaid's place. She was always fond of children, and she's used to hard work. I never brought up my girls in idleness, even at the best of times, and besides, I wished her to be in the nursery, for it may chance she'll be more under the mistress's eye, which for a young girl is a good thing, and she'll have less to do with the other servants."

Here Esther left the room, and Mrs. West said: "Do you think that Margaret will be able to take Esther's place at home? La! to my thinking, she's fitter to sit with her needle or her book than to work at washing. We were saying it was a pity you did not let her work at Mrs. Sharp's dress-maker's;—Margaret is handy at her needle."

"I do not like that place," returned the mother, "there is too much gossip there, and girls all dress out so, and lead one another into mischief; besides, active work is better for the health than confinement to a close room, and we've always managed for Margaret to avoid the hard work, you know. To be sure, I shall miss Esther greatly,"—and a tear came into her eye,— "but Anne is getting on and is a fine strong girl."

"Aye, so she is, indeed," returned the other; "you're lucky in your girls, anyhow, neighbour. Why every one says Esther is as likely a young woman as can be seen; and my Elizabeth told me she was sure the butler at the great house had taken greatly to her. Folks do say he's wild, but he is a fine looking man, and has, I am told, plenty of money."

"God forbid that a child of mine should fall in with him or such as him!" said Mrs. Merle; "he never enters a church door, and has far too dashy a manner for plain people. Esther is too young yet, and I am not sorry she is going out of his way."

The entrance of Esther herself put an end to this conversation. The week soon passed away—Sunday came, and on Monday Esther was to go. In the morning she stayed at home to cook their dinner while her mother and sister went to church, the latter being also punctual attendants at the Sunday-school. It was the last day she should spend in her own family for a long, long time.—Mean and poor as was their fare—hard as they

worked, and little as there was to find them clothing—it was her home; and Esther thought she even felt leaving this little cottage more than she had done leaving the farm. They had met with much kindness from their friends since their troubles, and had been more thrown upon their good clergyman and his wife. Then, the little garden was a source of much pleasure to Esther, and she was a capital gardener.

"Yes," said she to herself as she stood at the door watching for their return from church, "many's the time I shall wish to be here, and I guess I shall be wanting too, for mother is getting on in years, and trouble has shaken her sadly, and Anne is but a child, and then, Margaret, she gets thinner and thinner."

But notwithstanding these regrets, it must not be supposed that Esther did not also feel some satisfaction in the thought of "doing for herself." She had no objection, either, to seeing something of the world. She had sometimes felt discontented at her present lot, and if the truth were known, had sometimes fancied she should be much happier if she could afford to dress better.

And Esther had naturally high spirits, and did not feel that diffidence or fear which many others might have done in her situation. She had no doubt of being able to fulfil her duties as nursemaid. Perhaps she did not sufficiently consider what was the nature of these duties—perhaps her standard was a low one—perhaps Esther Merle, with all her good qualities, confined her views too much to this life, and considered a certain performance of a few duties—the being industrious, honest, and keeping "herself up," from bad company,—was all that was required. Many think this, but neither for poor nor rich is this enough; we must be all this and something more too.

On this day Esther's sorrow at parting from her friends was uppermost, and she almost wondered at herself for feeling it so much. She could hardly command herself as Mr. and Mrs. Grove bade her good-bye in the church-yard, and they were all very silent as they crossed the meadow, which in fine weather was their shortest way from church to their cottage.

Margaret held her sister's hand, and sometimes Esther felt her press it tightly; at last she said, "Let us have a walk, Esther, round the green lane, and home by the church-yard."

"Ah! yes," said Esther, "I meant to visit the graves, too—but then we shall leave mother."

But on hearing what they were talking of, Mrs. Merle said she would go as far as the end of the lane, for she wanted to call in and see a sick person who lived there. So they went on, and leaving their mother in the cottage, the three sisters proceeded to the church-yard. There was a nice row of yew-trees, which gave a pleasant shade; the church itself was a very pretty one, and standing on rather high ground, it overlooked the little straggling village. The parsonage shrubbery joined the church-yard, and the smoke as it rose from the cottages, and the distant hum of voices from the village, were very pleasant to see and hear. In one corner were the graves of their father, brother, and sister;—simple mounds of earth with but one head-stone for all, which were evidently taken care of—the grass was clipped round, and some flowers which Esther had planted were flourishing round them. To this spot the sisters went, and sat down.

After a short silence, Margaret said, "I wonder if it was on purpose that Mr. Grove preached that sermon, Esther!"

"I am sure I don't know, may be he did, and it was a very beautiful one anyhow for me, but I don't quite mind the text—where was it taken from?"

"I think it was the Epistle to Titus," said Margaret. "I don't know exactly the chapter or the verse, but I know the words: 'Exhort servants to be obedient unto their masters, and to please them well in all things, not answering again.'"

"Second chapter and ninth verse," said Anne quickly, "but do you know, Esther, I think you'll find it hard not to answer again."

"How do you mean?" asked Esther.

"Why, I mean, you are hasty and warm in temper, and if you are found fault with, ten to one if you don't answer, and every body isn't so quiet as mother, you know."

"Poor mother!" said Esther, "poor dear mother! I have given her many a hasty word, so I have!—and she so gentle and meek always! How different people are! there's you and I, Anne, so quick and uppish, and Margaret and mother just as meek as lambs; but, however, I'm not afraid; as Elizabeth said, we've been well brought up, and I know my duty, and I don't mind work, and though hasty I am not sulky, so all will be right, no doubt."

After a little more conversation they left the church-yard, and reached home just as their mother was unlocking the door.

It was a sorrowful evening; and at last, when Margaret put into Esther's hand a favourite hymn-book of her own, and told her to keep it for her sake, Esther could restrain herself no longer; she burst into tears and left the room.

The next morning she had just time to pack up her small box, to receive the last nosegay from Margaret, and a blessing from her mother, when

the cart that was to take her to Redbridge drew up at the door. Very soon Ellerton church was out of sight, and Esther exerted herself to conquer her low spirits, for she thought she should feel ashamed of weeping eyes among strangers and in a new abode.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

DR. HALLOWELL,
HOUSE AND SURGERY
No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM
CHURCH STREET.
Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 24-1f

Mr. ROBERT COOPER,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.
Toronto, Jan. 24th, 1849. 26-ly

DONALD BETHUNE, JR.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
CONVEYANCES, &c.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,
CANADA WEST.
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Church Street.
Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.

OWEN AND MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS
FROM LONDON,
KING STREET, TORONTO. 1

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
AGENT.
Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House,
Toronto, August 11th, 1849. 3

FRANCIS H. HEWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.
OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS
TORONTO.
July 25th, 1849. 22-1f

GEORGE ARMITAGE,
MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver,
Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms.
N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects.
Toronto, March 27th, 1849. 28-ly

MEDICAL PROFESSION.
A HOUSE TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE,
with Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given.
The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office.
Toronto, February 20th, 1849. 29.

W. TOWNSEND,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respect-
fully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.
Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
N. B. A fine-tuned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.
September 8, 1849. 10-1f

Organs! Organs! Organs!
THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will continue to Manufacture Order any Size of

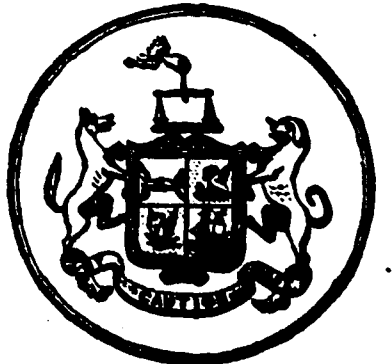
CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS,
on most favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every Description made to Order.
HAGER & VOGT.
N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted.
Hamilton, April 2nd, 1850. 26-6m

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.
FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.—
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
For particulars, apply to W. Townsend, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
September 8, 1849. 6-1f

JOHN ESMONDE,
Iron and Tin-Plate Worker,
Church Street, (One Door South of King-street)
J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches; and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extended to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.
N. B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange.
Toronto, August 2nd, 1849. 4-1f

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£250,000.
CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled.
F. W. HEWARD, 41-1f
Toronto 7th May, 1850.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO.
INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being excluded.
The Proprietary Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance.
DIRECTORS:
A. M. CLARK, President.
J. S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bowen, J. L. Robinson, Esq., W. L. Ferris, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Atkinson, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Gooderham, Charles Berry, James Brown, J. G. Werts,
Solicitor—JOHN DUGAN.
Bankers—Commercial Bank.
E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-ly



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY,
OFFICE—KING STREET, TORONTO.
INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings—in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood, B. W. Smith, John Doel, A. McMaster, James Leslie, James Shaw, Wm. Mathers, Alex. McGeochan.
J. RAINS, Secretary. JOHN McMURRICK, President.
All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.
July 5, 1845. 31

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,
CAPT. HENRY TWOMB,
WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at three o'clock.
The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario; and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best and best upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN,
CAPTAIN WILKINSON,
WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon.
Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar).
Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting).
Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock.
Steamboat Office, 23 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPT. HARRISON,
WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.
Steamboat Office, 23 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Hector, Wil-

In this city, in Victoria-street, on the 12th instant,

MARRIED.

In St. George's Church, Kingston, on the 7th inst.,

At St. James's Church, Kingston, on Thursday the

On St. James's Day, at St. Paul's Church, Chatham,

On the 18th July, in Trinity Church, Cornwall, by

On the 6th instant, at Three Rivers, by the Rev. S.

DIED.

At Anvers, in this Province, on Sunday, the 4th

The deceased, who formerly carried on the business of

On July 22nd, Mr. William Rowsell, of London,

At Gibraltar, on the 17th June, after an illness of

At Toronto, on Monday the 5th instant, Isabella,

At her residence, at Kingston, on the 5th instant,

At his residence, Dove Dale, near Cobourg, on Tues-

In this city, Worcester, Mass., on Thursday even-

SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE, Esq.—We regret that the

Mr. Burnside was a gentleman widely known, es-

The deceased was brother of Dr. Burnside of this

EDUCATION.

MISS SCOBIE respectfully informs the inhab-

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

On the 15th inst., when she hopes by strict attention

For Terms apply at the Parsonage House, Weston.

August, 13th, 1859.

MADAME DESLANDES,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that her classes

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST;

40, King Street West, Toronto.

SUPPLIES Artificial Teeth, recommended for

Decayed Teeth filled with Gold or the new Adamantine

For Terms apply at the Parsonage House, Weston.

Toronto, August 14th, 1859.

St. Ann's Church, Montreal, Canada.

THIS appeal is made to the Christian public, in behalf

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANN'S was erected by volun-

The building was capable of affording accommodation

The fire which burned the Church was the most

The relief of the temporal necessities of the houseless

The section of the city in which the Church was

By the fire which has destroyed this House of Prayer,

The Committee appeal to all, and especially to those

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev.

Or by the following persons who have kindly consent-

THE MANAGER, of the Bank of British North America,

THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., Church Society's House,

THE MANAGER, of the Bank of British North America,

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the 1st

LADIES' SEMINARY, TORONTO.

THE MISSES MAC NALLY beg to announce,

NEW CHURCH AT FINCH.

THE REV. H. E. FLEES, Missionary in the East-

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances

Francis H. Heward.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occu-

Apply on the Premises.

Toronto, May 7, 1859.

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH;

OR

EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM,

Situate in the County of York.

THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Prop-

Apply to

Corner of King and Parliament Streets.

Toronto, July 3rd, 1859.

REMOVAL.

DR. HODDER has removed to the Brick House

Toronto, May 1st, 1859.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S

Establishment for Young Ladies,

COBOURG.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right

TAKES for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per

Nov. 20th, 1859.

Governess.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as

December 26th 1859.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY wishes to engage the services of a

July 11th, 1859.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,

PINEHURST, TORONTO.

MONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to

MONS. and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity

The French Department is under the immediate superintend-

Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

French, Music, Drawing &c. £50 0 0 per annum.

German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms.

REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO

AND ALSO TO

The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid

DOCTOR FOWLER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in

SURGEON DENTIST.

Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under

Doctor F. is holding the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques

JOHN S. BLOGG,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory.)

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies

W. MORRISON,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,

SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

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HON. W. B. ROBINSON.

Legal Advisers:

MESSRS. WILSON & SMITH, BARRISTERS

Medical Advisers:

ED. HODDER, Esq., M.D. | F. PRIMROSE, Esq., M.D.

JOHN MAULSON,

Toronto, June 18, 1850.

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No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London:

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium.

THE great and decided success which has attended

The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail them-

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Francis Ryatt..... Port Hope.

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Facts to be Remembered.

That Consumption is almost always produced by a cold

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Dr. Fowler—Dear Sir—Having used several bottles of

The genuine is signed L. BUTTS.

For Sale by R. B. T. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW

Druggists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto